

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

PUERTO RICAN GROUPS

SECTION 3 (131-152)

105-93124



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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105-93124

Guerto Lican

sec 3 (131-152)

DOMINICAN ACTION STIRS PUERTO RICO

Use of U.S. Troops Revives
Pro-Independence Move

By HOMER BIGART.

Special to The New York Times

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 11 —United States military intervention in the Dominican Republic has been a windfall for the small Puerto Rican elements that clamor for independence.

Exploiting the anger and dismay prevalent among intellectuals affronted by President Johnson's unilateral action, several pro-independence groups are busily recruiting members. Riven since 1960, these factions are discussing the possibility of a common front.

They range from the Puerto Rico Pro-Independence Movement, headed by the lawyer Juan Mari Bras, who contends that the Johnson Administration has moved so far to the right that there can be no collaboration between Washington and democratic elements in Latin America, and the Christian Patriotic Crusade, which wants to maintain "complete friendship with the United States."

Fort Brooke Picketed

American tourists thronging the beach-front hotels are generally oblivious of the revived agitation by the nationalists. The only surface manifestation has been some picketing of the Fort Brooke Military Reservation, in the old city, by the Pro-Independence Movement.

Few Puerto Ricans seriously believed reports last week that President Johnson might federalize the Puerto Rican National Guard and offer it to the Organization of American States as part of the proposed peace-keeping force for the Dominican Republic.

But the mere suggestion of such a step brought vehement protests from the nationalists. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, president of the Independence party, vowed in an interview today that he himself would go to the Dominican Republic and offer his services to the rebels. Washington tried to force Puerto Rican troops to serve. "No self-respecting Puerto Rican would go to fight the Dominican people under the flag of the United States or any other flag," he said.

Soldier Should Refuse

asked, the Puerto Rican soldier should refuse to go to Santo Domingo," Mr. Concepción de Gracia declared. "Our people look upon the National Guard as a police force, not a military force. And don't forget—the majority of national guardsmen favor independence for Puerto Rico."

He said the proposed peace-keeping force was doomed to failure because it was only a "cloak to maintain and confirm the interventionist position of the United States."

"The O.A.S. is practically finished," he continued. "The only international body that can take any positive action is the United Nations."

An immediate effect of what he called the American "invasion" of the Dominican Republic was to promote a coalition among the pro-independence groups in Puerto Rico, Mr. Concepción de Gracia said.

"The executive board of the Independence party appointed on May 2 a committee headed by Francisco M. Susant, vice president of the party and former president of the Bar Association of Puerto Rico. This unit is to 'communicate with various (nationalist) groups and study the possibility of unification on the basis of ideological and tactical consensus.'"

"If coalition can't be achieved," Mr. Concepción de Gracia said, "then the committee is instructed to discuss a common appeal to the United Nations on Puerto Rican independence. Already the Pro-Independence Movement has decided to join us in the appeal."

Group Boycotted Election

The Pro-Independence Movement, somewhat to the left of the Independence party, boycotted the 1964 elections. According to its leader, Mr. Mari Bras, "about 100,000" of its followers stayed away from the polls.

Mr. Mari Bras condemned the United States as "imperialistic" and said the Dominican episode had "stripped away the illusion that supporters of democracy in Latin America can expect any help from Washington."

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New York Daily News _____
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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *5-13-65* _____

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 17 1965

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58 MAY 17 1965

Memorandum

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 4/9/65

SAC, NEW YORK (105-32872) (P*)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: SJ)

ReNYlet, 10/9/64.

A review of the files of the NYO, pertaining to the Puerto Rican independence movement, has been made for the purpose of developing counterintelligence measures against this movement.

The principal organizations in NY are the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico (MLPR), and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI). The factional struggle within the NPPR is presently dormant but could erupt at any time as the faction in power at the present time continues to attempt to prevent [redacted] and his supporters from having a voice vote in the NY Junta. [redacted] of the MLPR, is presently on parole from incarceration and is relatively inactive because he fears activity by him will cause his parole to be revoked. The factional struggle within the MPI in NY was temporarily settled by [redacted], Secretary General of the MPI, in November, 1964, with the removal of [redacted] as Director of the MPI - New York Mission. [redacted] was appointed by [redacted] as temporary Director of the New York Mission; however, she has been ineffective and her leadership has been criticized by some MPI members in NY. A permanent set of officers of the New York Mission will not be elected until late April, 1965.

*Juan
Mari
Brazo*

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REC-42

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- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub I) (RM)
- 1 - New York

RKS:nbc
(5)

SUBV. CONTROL



APR 26 1965

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NY 105-32872

Informants have reported that feelings of suspicion, jealousy, and constant bickering between leaders of the organizations in NY has continued, causing a notable lack of cooperation. There has been some cooperation between the NPPR and the MPI but only for public commemorative meetings. It is felt that no counterintelligence measures could be more disruptive at the present time than the mutual suspicion among pro-independence leaders in NY.

Of course, the NYO will remain alert to any situation whereby logical counterintelligence measures could be safely taken if deemed necessary and advisable to further disrupt the Puerto Rican pro-independent groups in NY.

In view of the above, this case is being placed in a pending inactive status for the present.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

4/7/65

REC 5
Director, FBI (105-93124) -148

1 - [REDACTED]

**GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)**

Reurairtel 3/31/65.

The article entitled "How the Reds Make a Riot" has been reviewed at the Bureau. This article contains a rather complete blueprint of how a communist organization can organize and promote a riot. It is not believed advisable to place such instructions in the hands of a communist-oriented student group such as the Federation of University Students for Independence thus providing them with complete instructions as to how they can better demonstrate and create dissension resulting in a riot.

Bureau authority to distribute a Spanish language translation of the article in a clandestine manner on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico is not granted.

NOTE:

San Juan had suggested that a Spanish language translation of the article entitled "How the Reds Make a Riot" which appeared in a recent issue of the Spanish edition of the "Reader's Digest" be distributed anonymously on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico as a counterintelligence measure against FUPI. While the distribution of the article might be of interest to anticommunist elements at the university, it would also provide a complete blueprint of how to organize and conduct a riot to FUPI members and the communist element at the university.

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☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/31/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) - P-
SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS-PRN

Re San Juan let to Bureau, 3/18/65.
Bured to San Juan, 3/25/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original article entitled, "How the Reds Make a Riot," by EUGENE H. METHVIN, as it appeared in the January, 1965 edition of READER'S DIGEST.

Bureau should note that portions of article crossed out in red on pages 68 and 69 of enclosure are not included in the Spanish version of the article entitled, "LA TECNICA ROJA DEL MOTIN," as it appeared in the March, 1965 Spanish language edition of the READER'S DIGEST.

Bureau should also note that instant Spanish edition of the READER'S DIGEST carries a notice that copies of this article may be obtained for a period of thirty days after publication.

3 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1)

1 - San Juan

ACG:gjk

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ENCLOSURE

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REC 5

105-93124-148

25 APR 4 1965

SUBV. CONTROL
P. H. J.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C G. Wick

HOW THE REDS MAKE A RIOT

By EUGENE H. METHVIN

It's time for us to recognize—and to counteract—one of the communists' most deadly cold-war weapons: the vicious "manipulated" demonstration

A CHEMIST knows that if he drops a block of sodium into water, it will explode. An engineer knows that if he buries dynamite in proper quantities and patterns and detonates it, he can dig an irrigation ditch. A communist leader knows that if he chooses proper slogans, gathers a crowd and agitates it, he can create a riot.

The techniques of starting a riot are as simple, as scientific and as systematic as that. And ever since the beginning of the cold war the communists have been using the deadly weapon of the managed riot on every continent—to poison alliances, to topple governments, to hu-

THIS ARTICLE is based on four years of research by Eugene H. Methvin, a member of the Reader's Digest Washington, D.C., staff. It represents scores of case studies of Red riots, plus hundreds of interviews with the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, police experts, academic and military-intelligence authorities, and former communists who have personally organized strikes and riots.

miliate leaders, to nullify billions in foreign aid, crush American prestige and shoot holes in U.S. foreign policy. The latest instances of organized violence include bloody street fights between Buddhists and Catholics in Vietnam, food marches in India, chaos in the Congo, and mass executions by a riot-installed Red regime in Zanzibar. U.S. embassies and libraries have been mobbed and our diplomats humiliated in Indonesia, Ghana, Cyprus, Sudan and Bolivia. American businesses have been smashed in Panama and Venezuela. A recent study for the Defense Department showed that in the five preceding years in Latin America alone there were 351 reported outbreaks of communist-inspired terrorism, sabotage and guerrilla warfare, plus 299 riots, demonstrations and strikes.

Despite our diplomatic efforts, our missile strength and our military might, these riots could well defeat

us in the world struggle if we don't soon learn how to cope with them.

Red Tornado. Consider the riot as it was wielded in Panama last January. That four-day anti-American maelstrom left 24 dead, 400 injured, two million dollars' worth of property damaged. When U.S. troops were fired on by snipers and forced to shoot back, the little republic's charges of "U.S. aggression" were blazoned around the world.

What really happened in Panama? Communists were already preparing to exploit frictions arising from a bus strike when a better issue fell into their laps. U.S. students at Balboa High School, defying agreements to fly the flags of both Panama and the United States at specified places, hoisted the U.S. flag alone on their school's flagpole.

Informants hurried the news to Panama's communist Minister of Education, Solis Palma, and within hours students and hundreds of innocent Panamanian patriots were decoyed into a Red-planned tornado. Experts, reconstructing the Panama explosion, unearthed these facts:

- "Molotov cocktails" thrown against U.S. homes, places of business and automobiles contained not improvised rags stuffed into bottle-necks but meticulously hand-sewn wicks. Student members of a pro-Castro Red organization had stayed after school making the fire bombs a full week before the riots.

- An amazed American witness stood beside a radio commentator broadcasting into a portable trans-

mitter: "Ten thousand persons are defying the bullets, going toward the Canal Zone. . . . The North American troops are machine-gunning the brave Panamanian patriots. . . . Tanks are now in our territory." What the commentator was describing bore no resemblance to the scene before them—a small crowd of spectators watching a fire-bombed Braniff Airways office burn. (Not one U.S. tank or machine gun was used during the four days of disorder.)

- A Panamanian carrying a camera rushed from the Legislative Palace, drew a pistol and shot a man in the crowd. Affidavits from onlookers have confirmed that the killer then snapped a photograph of the body, stepped into a waiting auto and sped away. Later, six known communists led a funeral procession for "martyrs murdered by the North American imperialist troops."

- Panamanian President Roberto Chiari, under pressure from communist aides and fellow travelers, ordered the troops of Panama's National Guard to stay in their barracks for four days.* During the peak of the violence, he appeared on the Presidential Palace balcony with communist agitator Victor Avila, who tongue-lashed the crowds on to new attacks against the *Yanquis*.

*At Panama's request, the highly regarded International Commission of Jurists, from Geneva, Switzerland, conducted an on-the-scene investigation and concluded that if Panama authorities had acted promptly "the violence and damage to property and tragic casualties would not, in all probability, have occurred."

• Reliable authorities identified at least 70 communists—an estimated 55 of them trained in Cuba—agitating and directing mob action.

Violence Step-by-Step. The communists have studied and taught mob manipulation for 60 years. Lenin himself developed mob techniques, which he taught in a clandestine communist school at Longjumeau, France, in 1911. His bold boast: "When we have companies of specially trained worker-revolutionaries who have passed through a long course of schooling, no police in the world will be able to cope with them." Today, from a worldwide collection of data, including captured documents and interrogations of defectors from training schools, the step-by-step stages of Red-manipulated violence can be fully revealed.

Stage 1. Infiltrate agents into strategic organizations and mass media. To mobilize crowds, the party must first slip operatives into newspapers, radio stations, labor unions, civic associations, college faculties, student organizations, even military and police units. In Venezuela, for example, communists dominate the principal school of journalism, at Central University in Caracas, and students are trained in how to load the press with hate ideologies.

Actual Red control of an organization isn't always necessary, as Britain's democratic labor unions learned in March 1963. When their peaceful demonstration on unemployment moved into London, Reds

sneaked into their ranks and invaded the entrance to Parliament where, traditionally, demonstrations are not allowed. Mounted police intervened, and a battle raged for an hour. Following instructions offered by the *Daily Worker* on "How to Unhorse a Cop by Quick and Certain Means," rioters pressed lighted cigarettes against horses' flanks. London newspapers called it one of the ugliest riots in recent history.

Stage 2. Soften up the populace with symbols and slogans. In the opening phase of a propaganda campaign, Red professionals never use an openly communist cause to sway people to their way of thinking. Rather, they seize upon universal aspirations for "peace," "bread," "civil liberties," "freedom," and then cast these aspirations in inflammatory "class warfare" lingo. As scapegoats for all frustration they point to "U.S. imperialism," "capitalist exploiters" or "the white power elite." Under a steady drumfire of such hate slogans, ordinary citizens can be worked up sufficiently to move into the streets when the communists sound their riot gongs.

So effective is the sloganeering that Reds organized riots against higher tram fares in Calcutta and higher electric rates in Buenos Aires, against U.S. forces in Japan and against a Congressional hearing in San Francisco.

Stage 3. Draw together the mob nucleus. Using the standard ballyhoo methods of newspaper publicity, leaflets, radio announcements and

offers of free transportation, cell chiefs attract the curious, the unhappy, the bored and the lazy who gather at any circus, fire or ruckus. Crowds may also be *hired*. In Brazil, an American mingled with demonstrators protesting the death of Red-leaning Congolese politician Patrice Lumumba. "Who is this Lumumba?" he asked the people around him. Nobody knew. "Where is the Congo?" Nobody knew that either. "Why are you here?" The answer: "I was paid ten cruzeiros."

In Japan, during the weeks of the anti-Eisenhower demonstrations in 1960, Red agitators so regularly hired all applicants away from unemployment offices that police were able to tell newsmen that the absence of lines at those offices in the morning meant certain demonstrations in the evening. Japanese security officials estimate that the five weeks of anti-American violence cost the Reds a minimum of \$1,400,000.

Stage 4. Agitate the crowd. Communists follow various patterns to fit the tactical situation when exploiting the mob. They may herd it closely like sheep or raise the tension like a boiler until it explodes. But the fundamental methods are the same. Here, based largely on documents captured from the Iraqi Communist Party, is how a Red "secret staff" runs off a demonstration:

External command: The riot commander and his staff take up stations well removed from the activity, from which they can observe the entire "battlefield."

Internal command: Red cadres within the crowd direct the demonstration under the external command's orders. The internal commander, always closely guarded, often posts himself near a particularly conspicuous banner so that scouts and messengers can find him at all times. (In the anti-U.S. demonstrations in Caracas in 1958, Vice President Richard Nixon found that he could identify mob leaders: they rode piggyback on the shoulders of others, to be able to see better and to give directions.)

Messengers: They carry orders and intelligence between the internal and external commands, and report on police movements.

Shock guards: Armed with pipes and staves, these men wait in reserve. If police attack the communists, they jump in and provide a blitz to cover the communists' retreat.

Cheering sections: Loud-mouthed agitators are carefully rehearsed in slogans to chant and the order in which to chant them.

Police baiters: Specially trained women scream hysterically, faint at policemen's feet or claw at their faces. Other pawns are instructed to roll marbles under the hoofs of policemen's horses, attack them with razor blades on the end of poles, or jab them with pins, causing them to rear and charge through the crowd and thus provide photographers with "proof" of "police brutality."

Stage 5. Manufacture martyrs. All agitators are taught to create a martyr, carry the body through the

stage a big funeral, and commemorate the death as often as possible to keep alive the fanatical "struggle" atmosphere. U.S. Secret Service men saw tiny children shoved in front of Vice President Nixon's official car in Caracas. The communist hope: to create a martyr whose death could be charged to the cruel Yanqui imperialists.

The Lesson Strikes Home. These cynical techniques can work anywhere—including right here in U.S. cities, as we learned last summer. Though the FBI investigation of the riots that swept Harlem and five eastern cities uncovered no systematic national organization or planning behind them—"aside from the actions of minor organizations"—J. Edgar Hoover's report did uncover the tracks of plenty of individual communists and splinter groups. And, said Hoover, in at least two of the New Jersey cities "two individuals with histories of communist affiliation were instigators and leaders of the riots."

In Harlem, the communists helped create the atmosphere that was bound to explode. Long before the riots, they launched a conditioning campaign with repeated charges of "police brutality." Red publications in Harlem advocated armed units to fight the "drunken, prejudiced hooligan-in-uniform." Last February, Harlem police began finding pamphlets printed in Cuba by an American Negro communist, Robert F. Williams. Just back from talks with Mao Tse-tung in Red China,

he distributed from Havana, instructions on how to adapt Mao's guerrilla tactics to U.S. city streets.

Red organizers set up block committees and captains to get out rioters the way political parties get out voters. Attempts were made to recruit jobless teen-agers, gang leaders and juvenile delinquents. Communist leaders secretly urged block captains to be ready to barrage the police at the first inflammatory incident.

Six weeks before the rioting, police began finding hoards of bottles and brickbats on Harlem rooftops. By July the "Harlem Defense Council" was claiming 30 block committees. "This is a communist organization," proclaimed William Epton, its chairman. "I am a communist. We'll work with any group in Harlem—black nationalists, Muslims, or anybody else—where we agree on issues."

It was in this atmosphere that a policeman shot and killed a knife-wielding 15-year-old Negro youth on July 16. Instantly the Red organization mobilized. Forty-eight hours after the shooting, on a tense, hot Saturday afternoon, Epton called a street rally. "We're going to have a demonstration, and we don't say it is going to be peaceful because the cops have declared war on the people of Harlem," he told the crowd, according to a later indictment. "Every time they kill one of us, damn it, we'll kill one of them."

But the violence was actually touched off by another street-corner

rally held might by irresponsible CORE leaders and random rabble-rousers who chimed in. As the crowd milled around in front of a police precinct headquarters, its numbers swelled to hundreds. Within an hour, rocks, bottles and garbage were flying. The situation now needed no further communist help.

It is pointless to argue whether the Harlem rioting would have occurred without communist presence. Laying the blame for any riot solely upon communist instigation is as incorrect as dismissing entirely the influence of communism's "hidden persuaders." The lesson of Harlem is that the Red wreckers can move in on any controversy, and every thinking person must be aware of their methods and objectives.

What Can Be Done? The need for action is pressing. A few steps have already been taken. Last September, after the eruptions in U.S. cities, President Johnson ordered the FBI and the Army to provide increased anti-riot training for police and National Guard units. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, after bitter overseas experience with Red crowd agitators, prodded the Agency for International Development to start an "International Police Academy" in Washington, which today schools foreign policemen in on-the-spot handling of Red insurgency, terrorism and riots. U.S. labor and business leaders founded the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which, with U.S. government support, is training thou-

sands of Latin American trade unionists in 18 countries in democratic organization and anti-communist action.

But these steps are only a drop in the bucket. Urgently needed is recognition of the global problem at Washington's highest levels—and priority action. The White House must get behind the long-delayed Freedom Academy, which would teach both American and foreign private citizens how to counteract communist incendiarism with democratic reforms and organization. And private citizens everywhere must emulate the inspiring Brazilians who fought back on their own last spring. There, organizing their own anti-communist units, leaders learned of a Red-instigated "spontaneous" mass march to be made on the capital in Brasilia, exposed the Red plan by press and radio, and forced its abandonment.*

Free men can fight back in these four ways:

1. *Support wide public education about communist organizational methods and tactics of planned violence.* In the United States, the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism, 1155 E. 60 St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, is spearheading the drive for more public understanding of Red tactics. Many local bar groups, high-school faculties, Junior Chambers of Commerce and other civic groups are raising funds

*See "The Country That Saved Itself," *The Reader's Digest*, November '64.

and others conducting the ABA program.

2. *Seek advice from those who have had experience in the kind of political in-fighting required to expose and defeat the communist "hidden persuaders."* The communists devote "not their spare evenings but the whole of their lives," as Lenin commanded, to engineering social strife and violence. Amateurs who oppose them must learn fast. The following organizations offer information and assistance born of experience: American Institute for Free Labor Development, 1925 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006; National Strategy Information Center, 121 E. 71 St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Information Council of the Americas (INCA), 620 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. 70130.

3. *Wherever Red agents of violence set up party units or front groups, citizens must organize specific attack forces to wreck the wreckers before their organizations are deployed for action.* By keeping an ear to the ground and intelligence channels to official agencies open, citizens' groups can isolate the engineers of social demolition. In New Orleans, for example, when Lee Harvey Oswald, later assassin of President Kennedy, started organizing a chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, there to expose him was INCA, which produces anti-communist radio programs to counter mass demonstrations in Lat-

in America. Edward INCA's executive vice president, *Isolated Oswald* on a radio panel and, using officially documented data, forced him to admit his Marxist devotion and defection to Russia. Thus isolated, Oswald soon left town, demonstrating once more that exposure is democracy's most potent weapon against such hatemongers.

4. *Where prevention fails, citizens must overwhelmingly support civil authorities and police to maintain order.* In Harlem, after the first violence flared last summer, civil-rights leaders called together every non-communist organization in the community—69 of them—and formed the United Harlem Organizations. Working closely with police to expose and isolate the incendiaries, they distributed thousands of leaflets urging people to stay away from a communist-called rally. The rally fizzled. The UHO is now working hard to counteract the communist-promoted "police brutality" sloganeering, a decades-old communist stratagem diabolically designed to hamstring proper police action. Rights groups everywhere must expose it as energetically as they seek to prevent real instances of excessive force.

The lesson of the rising global tide of Red-led violence is one of the oldest lessons of history: eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

For information on reprints
of this article, see page 14

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 3/31/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WJE/A-3
FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS-PRN

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 3/18/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the March 28, 1965 edition of "BOHEMIA," a weekly Spanish language magazine printed in Caracas, Venezuela and containing a weekly Puerto Rico supplement. Also enclosed is English translation of the articles set forth below.

This article is submitted to show the Bureau the amount of activity and publicity conducted in Puerto Rico against the FUPI.

REC-47

- (2) - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
5 - San Juan

- (1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 105-3079) (FUPI)
(1 - 62-new) (FAU)

ICE RECORDED
ENCLOSURE

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Date of Communication Indefinite

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SUBV. CONTROL

BJ 105-3353

Page 4-A

ARTIFICE AT THE CAMPUS

The FUPI strategists could not keep their mouths shut in the University Reform issue and, since they do not have many followers, they conceived the idea of a FUPI assembly without FUPI members... as usual. They summoned the students for a meeting at 3:00 PM, when the students are changing classes; and then they spread the rumor that classes were being suspended on account of the assembly. And nearly 2, students (1,500 curious students, 450 anti-communist students and 50 FUPI members) met.

Of course, they did not allow any newspapermen at the assembly. The FUPI had placed its most outstanding cheerers in a second level, and several of its least known members at the presidential table. At the same time, they placed in the most strategic spots of the Theater a few "anonymous" individuals not easily identified as FUPI members, who were already coached with the slogans. And the newspapermen could have noticed this maneuver...

Confronted with that partially adverse, partially indifferent, "micro" congenial public, the FUPI speakers began to arouse enthusiasm, speaking of the assembly as a victory for everybody; nothing about politics, no attacks against the United States, no use of the usual barricade language... With that tactical ability they obtained the "approval" of 4 points regarding the creation of a General Student Council elected by the direct vote of the student body; the student representation with voice and vote in all the legislative and administrative bodies of the UPR; the student participation in the administration of services for the students, and in the writing of the by-laws.


The fifth point, which was the spinal cord of all the strategy displayed by them, demanded "guarantees for the civil rights of expression, association and assembly inside the campus." This disrupted the peace. The "anti" students present proposed an amendment that political activities be forbidden inside the UPR Campus... And they could not hold it any longer... and exploded. The Presidency, as a delaying tactic and after many discussions, decided that the approval or rejection of the amendment should be submitted to a referendum, and a committee was appointed to organize it. The Session was closed.

The UPR student body is composed of 25,000 students.

105-93124

SJ 105-3353

1

WHAT THE "FAU" MEMBERS THINK AND DO 
YOUNG EDISON MISLA ALDARONDO, PRESIDENT OF
THE "ANTI-COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY FRONT," STATES:
"THE PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS ARE ON THE ALERT AGAINST THE REDS"

In order to neutralize the Red poison that the FUPI has been spreading for years, the Puerto Rican students have created an antidote that is quite effective: the Anti-Communist University Front.


By ENRIQUE ~~PIZZI~~ GALINDO PUERTO RICO
Photos by BARCALA

"ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THE "FAU" LEADERS HAVE BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH BY THE FUPI AND COMMUNIST GANGSTERS. BUT NONE OF THESE ATTEMPTS TO FRIGHTEN US WILL STOP US IN THE SACRED DUTY TO DEFEND GOD, PUERTO RICO AND THE UNIVERSITY FROM TREASON AND DECEIT."

Those who usually analyze the thought of the present Puerto Rican youth have always divided it in three political categories: the partisans of the Commonwealth, the sympathizers of Independence, and those who advocate Statehood. But recently a common ideal is uniting the Puerto Rican students in defense of the future of the University campus, and consequently, of tomorrow's Puerto Rico. That feeling, which was within the student mass but had not revealed itself due to a lack of self impulse, has faced those who pretended to be speaking "in the name of the Puerto Rican students" both in and outside of Puerto Rico. And, along with that feeling, a democratic movement has come forth, uniting young people who are sympathizers of the three political ideas in the island, under the name of "Anti-Communist University Front."

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SJ 105-3353

2

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BJ 105-3353

3

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BJ 105-3353

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And to conclude, the leader of the Anti-Communist University Front calls upon "all the truly liberal and democratic organizations to unite, disregarding partisanship or differences of religious beliefs, in order to demand a liberal and democratic University Reform that will fully satisfy the true needs of the University and of the student body without any intervention at all of political parties or organizations."

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ARTIFICE AT THE CAMPUS

The FUPI strategists could not keep their mouths shut in the University Reform issue and, since they do not have many followers, they conceived the idea of a FUPI assembly without FUPI members... as usual. They summoned the students for a meeting at 3:00 PM, when the students are changing classes; and then they spread the rumor that classes were being suspended on account of the assembly. And nearly 2, students (1,500 curious students, 450 anti-communist students and 50 FUPI members) met.

Of course, they did not allow any newspapermen at the assembly. The FUPI had placed its most outstanding cheerers in a second level, and several of its least known members at the presidential table. At the same time, they placed in the most strategic spots of the Theater a few "anonymous" individuals not easily identified as FUPI members, who were already coached with the slogans. And the newspapermen could have noticed this maneuver...

Confronted with that partially adverse, partially indifferent, "micro" congenial public, the FUPI speakers began to arouse enthusiasm, speaking of the assembly as a victory for everybody; nothing about politics, no attacks against the United States, no use of the usual barricade language... With that tactical ability they obtained the "approval" of 4 points regarding the creation of a General Student Council elected by the direct vote of the student body; the student representation with voice and vote in all the legislative and administrative bodies of the UPR; the student participation in the administration of services for the students, and in the writing of the by-laws.

The fifth point, which was the spinal cord of all the strategy displayed by them, demanded "guarantees for the civil rights of expression, association and assembly inside the campus." This disrupted the peace. The "anti" students present proposed an amendment that political activities be forbidden inside the UPR Campus... And they could not hold it any longer... and exploded. The Presidency, as a delaying tactic and after many discussions, decided that the approval or rejection of the amendment should be submitted to a referendum, and a committee was appointed to organize it. The Session was closed.

The UPR student body is composed of 25,000 students.

SJ 105-3353

1

WHAT THE "FAU" MEMBERS THINK AND DO [REDACTED]
YOUNG EDISON MISLA ALDARONDO, PRESIDENT OF
THE "ANTI-COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY FRONT," STATES:
"THE PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS ARE ON THE ALERT AGAINST THE REDS"

In order to neutralize the Red poison that the FUPI has been spreading for years, the Puerto Rican students have created an antidote that is quite effective: the Anti-Communist University Front.

By ENRIQUE PIKE GALINDO
Photos by BARCALA

"ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THE "FAU" LEADERS HAVE BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH BY THE FUPI AND COMMUNIST GANGSTERS. BUT NONE OF THESE ATTEMPTS TO FRIGHTEN US WILL STOP US IN THE SACRED DUTY TO DEFEND GOD, PUERTO RICO AND THE UNIVERSITY FROM TREASON AND DECEIT."

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EDISON NISLA immediately added, in a solemn tone:

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BJ 105-3353

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SJ 105-3353

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Two 4 1/2" x 3 1/2" photos captioned:

"... we must remain alert to all the events connected with the University Reform, because the FUPI is attempting to disorient the student body with false testimonies..."

"... all the truly liberal and democratic organizations should unite, disregarding partisanship and differences of religious beliefs, in order to demand a liberal and democratic University Reform..."

CODE

3/25/65

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

EX-102

TO SAC SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-93124)

REC-10

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO,
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, PAREN SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
END PAREN.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR LETTER MARCH EIGHTEEN ONE
NINE SIX FIVE. IN ORDER THAT PROPER EVALUATION MIGHT BE
MADE AT THE BUREAU SUBMIT TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE CAPTIONED
QUOTE THE COMMIE TECHNIQUE OF RIOTING END QUOTE APPEARING
IN THE MARCH ONE NINE SIX FIVE SPANISH-LANGUAGE
EDITION OF QUOTE READER'S DIGEST END QUOTE.

NOTE:

San Juan has suggested anonymous distribution
of above-mentioned article on campus of University of
Puerto Rico as counterintelligence procedure against
FUPI. If regular radio contact is missed this message
should be sent by the next-regularly scheduled contact.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BGLP:all

VIA RADIOGRAM

MAR 25 1965

10:19 PM - 05

MR. _____
ENC. _____
CK. _____
APPRO. _____
TYPED BY _____
LOGGED BY _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

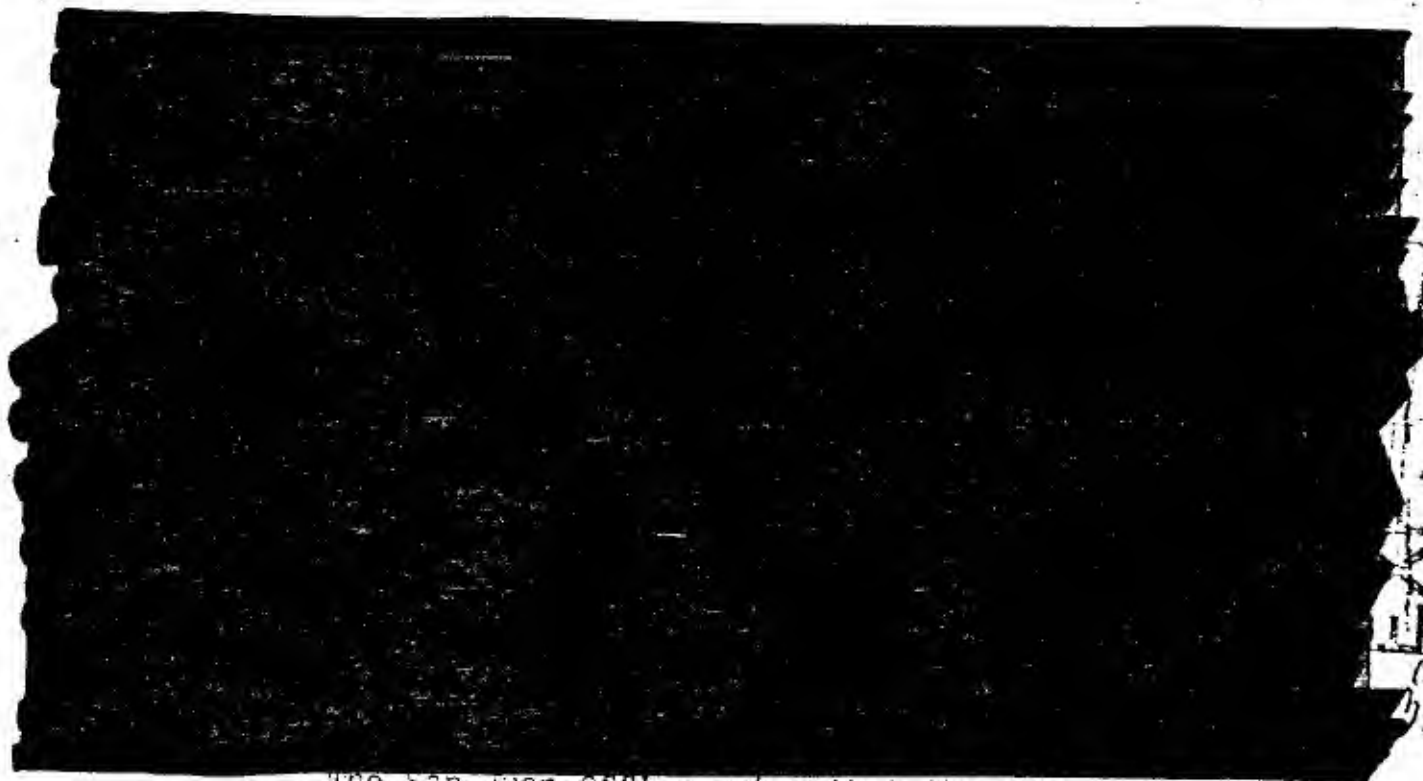
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: March 18, 1965

FROM : *WJE/bjs* SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
~~IS - PRN~~



MISLA The San Juan Office notes that the FAU, under the leadership of [redacted], has developed into a strong deterrent against FUPI. We note that the FAU continually counters the FUPI in pickets and the publication of propaganda which is distributed at the UPR. The FAU, due to its recent activity, has expended considerable sums of money and, according to [redacted] is currently in financial straits.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan

RWS:gmh

(4)

Let to San Juan 3/24/65
3/25/65
BC-1 P. 24

REC-10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9 MAR 22 1965

Exempt from GDS, Category 7

Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBV. CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: March 18, 1965

FROM

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1)

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS - PRN

Re Bureau letter dated 12/18/64.

The San Juan Office has carefully considered and evaluated the possibilities of carrying out a counterintelligence measure based on information noted in relet.

For information of the Bureau, the San Juan Office disseminated to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] information concerning the utilization by [REDACTED] official Commonwealth of Puerto Rico automobile and of the facilities of [REDACTED] office in the House of Representatives on behalf of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he had received similar information concerning the misuse of equipment and supplies of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by the [REDACTED] with the sanction of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he personally referred this information to the head of the Fortaleza Detail for transmittal to the Governor.

- 2 - Bureau (RM) 15 MAR 1965 112
3 - San Juan
(2 - 105-3353-Sub 1)
(1 - 105-5049 - [REDACTED])

RWS:gmh

(5)

58 MAR 25 1965

9 MAR 22 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

SJ 105-3353-Sub 1

The San Juan Office feels that further action in this regard would be ineffective inasmuch as [REDACTED] already has suffered the indignation of being demoted from a high position in the [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
PROGRAM)
IS - PRN
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

DATE: 2/12/65

The SJO, in a recent investigation into the background and activities of MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) officer [REDACTED] (Bufile 105-134475), established that this individual was employed as a teacher by the Department of Public Instruction, Association of Retarded Children. We noted that the individual [REDACTED]

The Identification Division in Washington, D. C., located an arrest record under Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] for an individual named [REDACTED]. This individual was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department on 5/28/63 and charged with Disorderly Conduct (pervert).

We note that should this information concerning the arrest of the above-listed individual be identical to [REDACTED] the Department of Public Instruction would immediately institute proceedings to dismiss [REDACTED] from his teaching position due to moral turpitude.

Information concerning the arrest [REDACTED] 5/28/63 was made available to [REDACTED]

It was pointed

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Juan (1 - 105-3353 Sub 1)
(1 - 105-6789)

RWS:djw
(4)

66 FEB 25 1965

REC-36 ST-108

REC-17

FEB 17 1965

EX 101

FEB 23 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-3353-144

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

out to [REDACTED] that there was no information to positively establish that [REDACTED] and the individual arrested by the Metropolitan Police on 5/28/63 were identical. It was suggested that perhaps [REDACTED] would care to make inquiries, as a police official, to the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., in order to establish whether [REDACTED] and the arrested individual were identical.

[REDACTED] subsequently advised that he had made inquiries of the Metropolitan Police Department concerning the above-described matter, and that he definitely established through the records of the Metropolitan Police Department that the individual arrested on 5/28/63 was indeed [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] noted that [REDACTED] forfeited collateral in this matter, and that the case had been closed by the Metropolitan Police Department. [REDACTED] advised that he immediately furnished the information which he obtained from the Metropolitan Police Department to [REDACTED], Department of Public Education, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised, on 1/27/65, that based on the information provided by the Metropolitan Police Department, he instituted dismissal proceedings against [REDACTED].

In the above matter, we have been assured of the elimination from the Public School System of a devoted advocate of Puerto Rican independence who has displayed violent tendencies in the past. We note that the [REDACTED] prides itself on the fact that it is influencing the young school-age generation of Puerto Ricans into their brand of independence through their members who are teachers in high schools.

MPIPR-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)
IS-PRN
OO: SJ

DATE: 1/8/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReBulet, 10/23/64.

6
9

The anti-FUPI pamphlet and anti-FEPI flyer were mailed on 10/28 and 29/64, from various post offices throughout the Metropolitan SJ area. The pamphlets were mailed in boxes obtained from local supermarkets bearing the brand name of a Puerto Rican produced product. A fictitious post office box at the UPR was utilized as a return address in order to conform with U. S. postal regulations. The pamphlets and flyers were mailed to leaders of the Anti-Communist University Front (FUAC), the Statehood Republican Party Youth, and sympathetic Cuban exile youths at the UPR. The anti-FEPI flyer was attached to the anti-FUPI pamphlet and mailed to parent organizations at high schools where the influence of the FEPI is felt.

The following are excellent examples of reaction to the pamphlet and flyer:

Reaction from Newspapers and Magazines

The 11/7/64 issue of "El Mundo," a leading Spanish language daily newspaper published in SJ, PR, contained an article entitled, "UPR is Calm, But the Police Are Still On the Alert," which appeared on Page 1. Excerpts of the article are as follows:

- REC-1
- 6 - Bureau (RM)
 - 3 - San Juan (105-3353) Sub 1)
(1 - 105-3079) (FUPI)

RWS:mar
(5)

10 JAN 11 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64 JAN 11 1965

6098
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Classification Indefinite
2-18-75 CKM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The only recent occurrence reported yesterday by the Police was the distribution of a pamphlet published by the University Anti-Communist Front (FRENTE ANTI-COMUNISTA UNIVERSITARIO - F. A. U.) to oppose the handbill distributed by the FUPI, and in which the ties of the FUPI with the international communist movement is denounced.

"The pamphlet contains several photographs in which the FUPI members appear at meetings of the highest leaders of world communism, and some notes concerning the activities that connect the FUPI with the communists.

"The publication calls upon the new UPR students so that they will not be lured 'by false propaganda of the FUPI' warning them of the danger in which our democracy is, and pointing out at the same time that the FUPI is about to disappear, and that the FUPI members are presently making a desperate attempt to attract affiliates under allegations that it pretends to establish a purely student front, foreign to political matters."

The 11/15/64 issue of "Bohemia Libre Puertorriquena" (BLPR), a leading Spanish language weekly magazine published at SJ, contains an article devoted to the rioting which occurred at the UPR during the evening of 10/28/64. The article viciously condemns the FUPI for instigating the riot and reports that the FUAC is developing as a strong factor at the UPR to deter the work of the FUPI.

Reaction From Radio and Television

On 11/7/64 and 11/8/64, WHOA and WKYN, Metropolitan SJ English language radio stations carried reports of the distribution of the anti-FUPI pamphlet over their evening and morning broadcasts.

On 11/7/64, WAPA, a Metropolitan SJ Spanish language radio station, carried news reports of the distribution of the anti-FUPI pamphlet over the evening broadcasts. In each of the news broadcasts complete credit was extended to the FUAC, with comments concerning purpose and scope of the FUAC to combat the communist influence of the FUPI. In each

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the above-described news broadcasts the fact that prominent FUPI officers travel to communist countries was clearly explained.

During the evening Spanish language news broadcasts of WAPA-TV (Channel 4), broadcast between 6:45 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., on 11/7/64, the anti-FUPI pamphlet was shown to the viewing audience. A short commentary followed, including flashes of the rioting at the UPR on 10/28/64, for which the FUPI was condemned. The commentary added that the FUAC was actively seeking to eliminate the influence of the FUPI at the UPR Campus and concluded that the anti-FUPI pamphlet was the inauguration of a sustained campaign by the FUAC against the FUPI.

It is noted that WAPA-TV is the major television network in PR and the 6:45 p.m. news broadcast is widely viewed throughout the SJ Metropolitan area.

The publicity afforded the anti-FUPI pamphlet was beyond all expectations. Aside from the distribution of the 4,000 anti-FUPI pamphlets, we feel we can conservatively estimate the number of citizens reached by the resulting publicity to be in the neighborhood of 200,000. We base this estimate on the announced circulation and subscription figures of the news media enumerated above.

In addition to bringing our message concerning the international communist ties of the FUPI to a large number of citizens, we have also given considerable strength and recognition to the FUAC.

The [REDACTED] has advised that the FUAC presently has an estimated membership of about 150 individuals, whereas prior to the distribution of the pamphlet and resulting publicity its membership was estimated to number approximately 20 to 25. We feel that the growing influence of the FUAC at the UPR Campus can be used as a control of the FUPI in future counterintelligence measures..

We note that the FUPI, in typically cowardly fashion, broke up a peaceful meeting of the FUAC on 10/27/64, near the UPR Rio Piedras Campus. The very

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fact that the FUAC immediately countered the FUPI with the distribution of the anti-FUPI pamphlet, undoubtedly stunned the FUPI and its leadership into a new awareness of the danger of the FUAC. For this reason, the FUPI will undoubtedly be more cautious in their activities at the UPR for fear of further retaliation by the FUAC.

[REDACTED]

An OI,POPR weekly report, dated 11/2/64, contains information that the OI,POPR determined on 10/31/64, that the FUAC was distributing the anti-FUPI pamphlet at the UPR. This OI,POPR weekly report indicates that the anti-FUPI pamphlet clearly shows the direct liaison between the FUPI and international communism.

[REDACTED]

We feel that timing of the anti-FUPI pamphlet was outstanding. We note distribution of the anti-FUPI pamphlet followed tragic rioting at the UPR on 10/28/64, which the FUPI triggered. As it was, public feeling and press reports held the FUPI to blame for the disgraceful rioting at the UPR. When the pamphlet immediately followed this rioting, clearly showing the FUPI and its leadership in their true perspective, that is, a group of communist trained young hoodlums, it further added to the unanimous censure of the FUPI by the public. Additionally, by distributing the pamphlet in close proximity to the 9th Annual FUPI Congress, we allowed the file and rank members of the FUPI and more moderate FUPI officers an opportunity to think about the FUPI's connections with international communism.

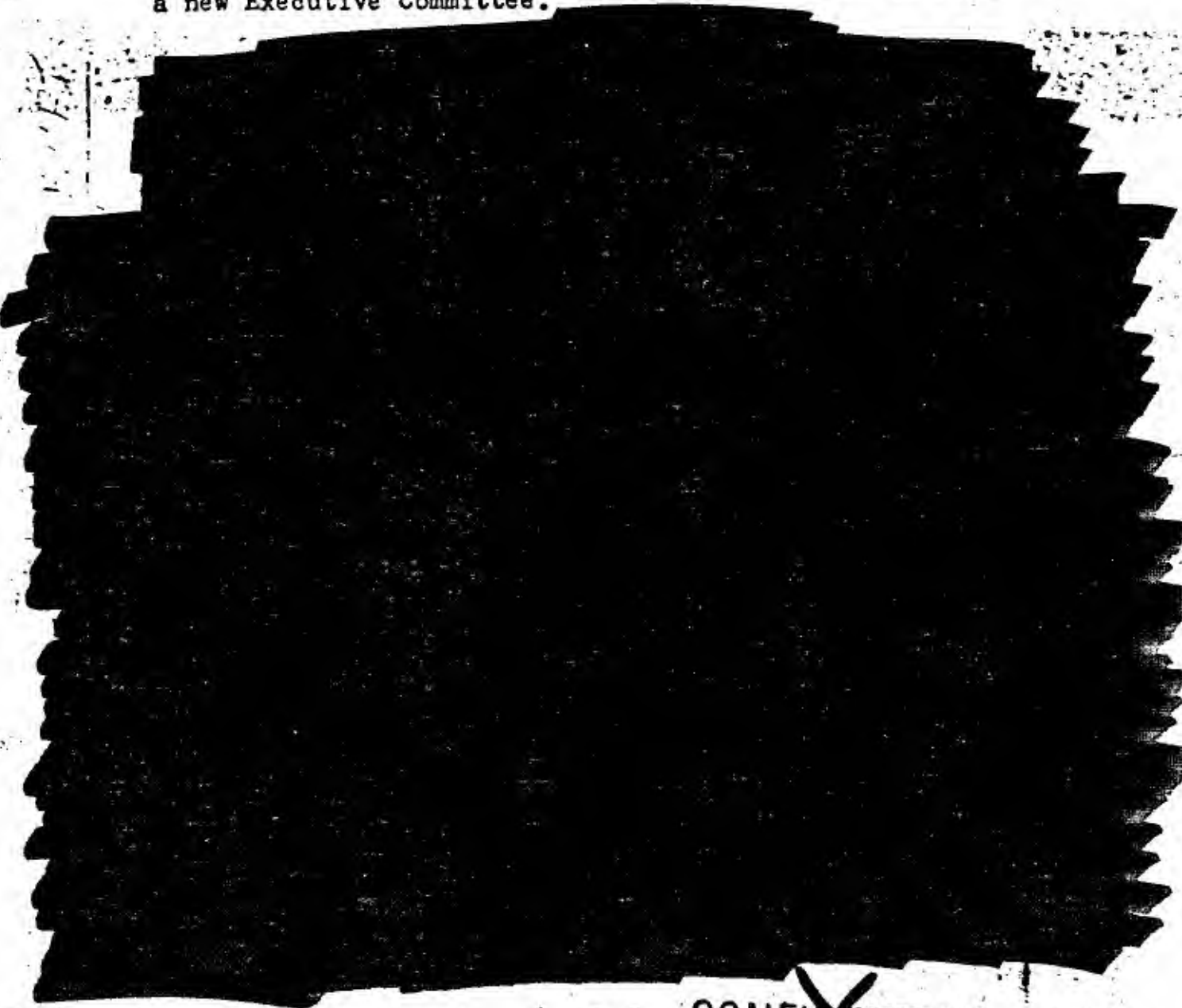
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Direct Effect Upon the FUPI

The 9th Annual FUPI Congress was held in Rio Piedras during the period 11/18-19/64, in order to elect a new Executive Committee.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

On the evening of 11/19/64 [REDACTED] was elected FUPI [REDACTED]

The SJO holds [REDACTED] election to be the direct result of the anti-FUPI pamphlet and the overwhelming crashing unfavorable publicity which resulted from its distribution.

Member

It is extremely significant to note that the former "darling" of the FUPI, [REDACTED] who caused considerable notoriety by illegally traveling throughout Communist China, North Korea and Communist North Viet Nam as a FUPI Delegate, was defeated for the lowest position on the FUPI Executive Committee in a "vote off" by an unknown youth. We note that [REDACTED] formerly held the key FUPI position of [REDACTED] on the Executive Committee prior to the 9th Annual FUPI Congress. We hold that the defeat of [REDACTED] is a powerful vote of dissatisfaction by the rank and file FUPI members with the notorious FUPI international communist ties. We feel that [REDACTED] pitiful defeat was caused in no small manner by the anti-FUPI pamphlet.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Effects on the FEPI

The OI,POPR has reported that during the current school semester the FEPI has degenerated for all practical purposes to two localities, Bayamon and Mayaguez, PR. The OI,POPR attributes this degeneration to a new awareness of high school students that the FEPI is not really interested in improving conditions in local high schools but rather in developing members for future recruitment into the FUPI.

We feel that this reason was clearly shown in the anti-FEPI flyer which demonstrates the line of succession of the former FEPI [REDACTED] to the FUPI [REDACTED]. The fact that the anti-FEPI flyer affected the FUPI in the election of officers at the 9th Annual FUPI Congress is clearly demonstrated by the fact that [REDACTED] was not re-elected to the FUPI [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] failure to be re-elected was directly caused by the FEPI flyer. [REDACTED] stated that the FUPI desired to attempt to lessen the flyer's effects on FEPI members by showing that [REDACTED] was not a current member of the FUPI Executive Committee as the FEPI flyer demonstrates.

As an overall conclusion, we feel that the anti-FUPI pamphlet and the anti-FEPI flyer were far reaching successes and disastrous factors against the FUPI and FEPI. We shall report additional reaction to the pamphlet and flyer as they are received.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12/18/64

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

Reurep 11/24/64 captioned
IS - PRN."

Page 7 of this report sets out that advised the subject is allowed [REDACTED]

to use the official Commonwealth of Puerto Rico automobile furnished to him for the [REDACTED]

As allows [redacted] to use the mimeograph and printing facilities of his office in connection with activities of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and FUPI.

It is probable that some responsible individual connected with the Puerto Rican Commonwealth Government might take steps to see that further use of motor vehicles and other equipment belonging to the Commonwealth Government is not made by the subject for the benefit of nationalist activity.

Submit your comments regarding the feasibility of such a counterintelligence procedure.

NOTE:

DECLASSIFIED BY 4-7-77
ON 4-7-77

Subject is President of FUPI and is a key figure of the San Juan Office. REC 11-5-23121-1-12

1 - 105-103484

BGLP: all
(5)

18 DEC 18 1951

[illegible]

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED

DOCUMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: December 9, 1964

FROM :

SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
IS - PRN
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

Re San Juan airtel dated 11/12/64, and Bureau airtel dated 11/17/64.

The leaflet in the Spanish language proposed in referenced San Juan airtel and authorized in Referenced Bureau airtel was mailed under secure conditions at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on November 26, 1964.

Reaction to our leaflet was immediate and most gratifying. On December 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was deeply concerned over the leaflet and is firmly convinced there is a group within the MPIPR which is known as the "Grupo Pro Uso Voto." He is so convinced of the existence of this group that he has made plans for an investigation to identify its leaders and members.

The daily San Juan, Spanish language "El Mundo" in its issue of December 2, 1964, carried [redacted] usual daily column. In this issue he devoted the column entirely to a denunciation of our leaflet campaign, clearly showing how deeply disturbed he and his fellow MPIPR leaders are with our efforts.

Two copies of translation of [redacted] column are attached for the Bureau and one for New York, for examination.

The Bureau will be advised of further results received from this latest disruptive effort.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - San Juan
- RLW:gmh

58 DEC 16 1964

Classified by 6,798
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
2-22-75 CMA

DEC 11 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Juan Mari Bras
MPIPR
Sec. Gen.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

EL IMPARCIAL
San Juan, P.R.
12/2/64
Page 28

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

THINGS FROM HERE - By CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS

OUTSIDE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES

There is nothing so despicable as an anonymous letter. In all times and in all countries, anonyms are considered as beings of dunghill. That is why nobody ever considers them. And if in this case, it would have been simply a personal anonymous letter, the contempt for it would have been enough. But this concerns a political anonymous letter, and this justifies the commentary.

It is already common among those persons who are closely connected with the Movement for Independence to receive once in a while an anonymous handbill. It is addressed to the name of the person, and his exact postal address. Which has made us believe that the addresses were stolen from the MPI National Headquarters.

These anonymous handbills were started immediately after the MPI agreed to conduct an Electoral Strike. The first of them claimed that "a colonial vote is better than no vote at all." And there is nothing shameful in maintaining that thesis, except for seeking shelter in the anonymity of a supposed "GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPI" (MPI Group Pro Use Of Vote).

That anonymous letter did not deserve our attention at all. He who is unable to sustain an opinion in the daylight is not worthy of being considered. But the anonym backslides again.

These anonymous handbills are circulated every now and then. Conscious of his crime, the anonym pretends to hide, by making use of the post offices in different towns: Arecibo, Ponce, Humacao, Caguas, etc. And to the political contents of the mimeographed handbill, he has added personal insinuations... Evidently, he is each day more angry because of the contempt with which his libelous handbill is buried!

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

ENCLOSURE

105-93150-141

To make use of anonymity for the ~~purpose of insinuating~~ public matters is to lower politics to the levels of dunghills. And once you have fallen on the sewer, the despicable insinuation cannot fail.

Three persons have particularly been the targets of these anonymous handbills: Attorney JUAN MARI BRAS, Dr. FRANCISCO MANRIQUE CABRERA and Mr. CAERIEL VICENTE MAURA. In the most recent handbill, it is insinuated (and this is derisive) that the three MPI leaders have made use of the funds collected for the campaign, for their own personal benefit... Let me quote the libel, or at least part of it, so that everybody will know the quality of the person who wrote it:


"The Electoral Strike failed - says the anonym - because it was the product of a small group of unscrupulous men, greedy of power at the expense of the poor man... At the head of this group is our Young Leader... He abandoned his faulty legal practice, but still managed to continue living in his fashionable home in Rio Piedras, and both him and his devoted wife continued to drive their brand new cars. We wonder if our small contributions... did not help to pay for these luxuries."

The anonym makes more insinuations of this kind with regard to the two other distinguished MPI leaders.

And after paddling in the mud where the crooked souls inhabit, the anonym pretends to convince us that the Electoral Strike campaign was a mistake. And then he asks us to join him, an inhabitant of the dunghills, in order to carry on "a legitimate struggle for independence... through the electoral polls"... As if, from the sewer of anonymity, he had any moral strength to invite anybody for a struggle:

It is useless to say that the anonym does not have any interest at all in orienting the independentists towards the road of elections, or in any similar thing. He does not have either the slightest interest in the unity of the forces of Independence. His true and sole purpose is intrigue, deceit and ambush. That is why he deserves the fullest contempt from society... If there is anything in which we are all united, especially the independentists of all tendencies, is in the human decency.

Only the anonyms are outside of the species. And that is their greatest condemnation.



SAC, San Juan (105-3353 SUB 1)

11/20/64

Director, FBI (105-93124) / 40

112 REC 61

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
IS - PRN
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

Reurlet 11/6/64.

The photograph which was enclosed with relet has been reproduced at the Bureau and there is attached one copy of this reproduction. The negative of the reproduction is being retained at the Bureau in file 105-93124.

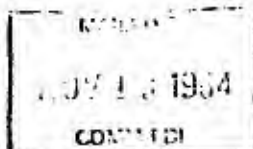
Enclosure

NOTE:

Photograph is one recently obtained by the San Juan Office showing representatives of the Federation of University Students for Independence with Chinese communist officials.

BGLP:ssh
(5)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

34 NOV 25 1964

1371
1371

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
ATT: MECHANICAL SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) (P)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN

DATE: 11/6/64

Enclosed for the Mechanical Section is one glossy photograph depicting Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) Recording Secretary, MARTA SANCHEZ OLMEIDA, and FUPI Ambassador to the International Union of Students (IUS) in Prague, Czechoslovakia, NARCISO RABELL MARTINEZ, at a meeting held in Communist China with MAO TSE TUNG and other important Communist Chinese.

The Mechanical Section is requested to make a negative from the print and to remove the numbers one through seven which appear on the print. The SJO contemplates that this photograph may subsequently be utilized in connection with a counterintelligence measure against the FUPI.

(2-Bureau (RM) (Enc. 1)
1-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)
RWS:zhc
(3)

REC 61

105-93124-1111

6 11 32 1964

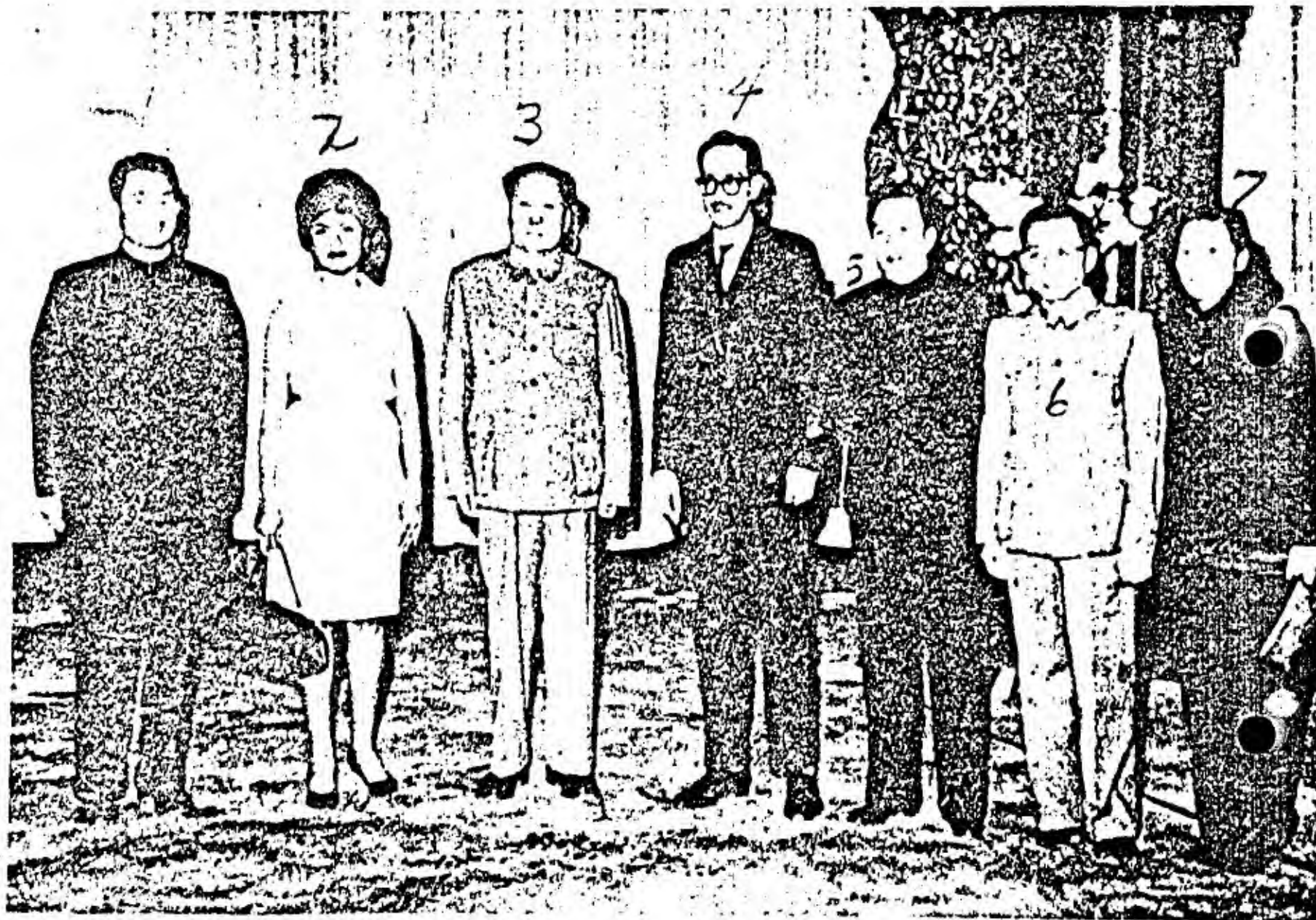
RECEIVED
DEVELOPED

DEF

Handwritten signature and initials in a circle.



El Presidente Mao Tse-tung recibió el 19 marzo a los representantes de los estudiantes puertorriqueños, Narciso Rubell-Martínez (cuarto de la izquierda) y Marta Sánchez Olmeda (segunda de la izquierda), y sostuvo una conversación cordial con ellos. Ambos se encuentran actualmente en China haciendo una visita de fraternidad.



El Presidente Mao Tse-tung recibió el 19 marzo a los representantes de los estudiantes puertorriqueños, Narciso Rubell-Martínez (cuarto de la izquierda) y Marta Sánchez-Olmeda (segunda de la izquierda), y sostuvo una conversación cordial con ellos. Ambos se encuentran actualmente en China haciendo una visita de confraternidad

11/17/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

To: SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

From: Director, FBI (105-93124) — *REC-16* *139*

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - PRN
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

C Reurairtel 11/12/64.

Bureau authority is granted to prepare and mail the recommended leaflet in the Spanish language as set forth in referenced airtel.

You are to insure that the leaflet will be prepared and mailed in such a manner that it cannot be traced back to the Bureau or to any Bureau employee. Advise Bureau of any pertinent results.

NOTE:

The proposed leaflet is a continuation of the counter-intelligence program against the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIPR) designed to create dissension within the organization and to create distrust of its leader, [REDACTED]. The leaflet will point out the failure of the "electoral strike" whereby MPIPR attempted to dissuade voters from voting in the November 3, 1964, elections. The leaflet places the blame upon [REDACTED] and it also insinuates that [REDACTED] is living extremely well, possibly on MPIPR funds. Prior leaflets in this series have been most disruptive. Leaflets will be mailed to the mailing list of MPIPR members in possession of San Juan Office and to other selected independence leaders from an outlying Post Office in Puerto Rico.

Juan Mari Bras

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BGLP:ssl:hj
66 NOV 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Wc 4/1 *ITB* *10/1* *10/2*

FBI

Date: 11/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 SUB 1) (P)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN

The general elections in Puerto Rico have been held and the incumbent PARTIDO POPULAR DEMOCRATICO (Popular Democratic Party) (PPD) was returned to office by a substantial majority while the PARTIDO ESTADISTA REPUBLICANO (Republican Statehood Party of Puerto Rico (PER), its chief opponent, has proclaimed itself reasonably satisfied with the election results since they increased their share of the total votes cast.

The PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO (Independence Party of Puerto Rico) (PIP) dropped in its share of the votes cast to about 2½%.

Election statistics as set forth in the press displayed a substantial increase in voters over the last election which, of course, is due to the gradual increase in population, and observers generally agree that the electoral strike urged by the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) had virtually no effect on the number of votes cast or the election itself.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
2 - San Juan
RLW:djw
(6)

REC-16 105-93124-139

NOV 18 1964

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

STAMP: NOV 18 1964

Mari Bras
Mari Bras
Faced with the dismal failure of his electoral strike, MPIPR Secretary-General [REDACTED] dramatically offered to resign his leadership position in the MPIPR if it was felt that he was impeding the progress of independence. If he did this, he hoped that all independence groups would unite in a national liberation front. No one seriously expects [REDACTED] resign and he has proclaimed the electoral strike a victory since the ESTADISTA vote did not increase as much as some persons had predicted.

Mari Bras
We propose to mail out another leaflet over the signature of our mythical "GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPI" which attacks [REDACTED] and his immediate leadership associates in the MPIPR and suggests that, by their action, they have nullified the independentista vote and further dimmed the opportunities for the future independence of Puerto Rico. At the same time, it suggests that [REDACTED] might be using MPIPR funds for his personal use and ridicules two of his assistants, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. *Mari Bras*

The text of the proposed leaflet is set forth as follows:

"FAILURE OF THE ELECTORAL STRIKE---WE TOLD YOU SO!

"Well, it's all over now. We posted posters, we marched and sang, we demonstrated and cheered our leaders, and we poured out our money---all to no avail. The Electoral Strike was the most colossal failure in the political history of our Island. Yes, we told you so, and here's why it failed.

"The Electoral Strike failed because it was the feeble product of a small group of unscrupulous men ambitious for power at the expense of the common man. Heading these is our Young Leader who showed commendable energy and dedication to the cause of independence in the campaign. He abandoned his faltering law practice but still managed to live in his fashionable Rio Piedras home, and he and his devoted wife each continued to drive their new automobiles. We wonder if our nickel and dime contributions, our dollars to the Day of Work campaigns, didn't help pay for these little luxuries.

"Seconding our Young Leader was the Aging Merchant. The Aging Merchant likes to play 'diplomat' and enjoys dabbling in 'foreign relations.' Surely his experience as a furniture peddler is valuable in this specialized field! Our Aging Merchant races dramatically off to New York, Europe, anywhere, to carry out his foreign relations duties---while his wife wonders why she can't accompany him on these 'diplomatic' junkets. Yes, he helped plan our Electoral Strike!

"And there's the Intellectual. This baldeagle, perched in his palatial hilltop mansion in Rio Piedras, helped plot the Electoral Strike campaign by writing professorial commentaries that few people even pretended to understand. He bought a high sounding title in our organization with his wife's money and contributed heavily to the dismal failure of the Electoral Strike.

"These 'leaders' were assisted by the 'young lions', newly designated attorneys and university students with little experience or responsibility but a vast willingness to experiment with the destinies of an entire people. We are particularly proud of the activities of these youngsters for they have brought our University a fine reputation in the eyes of the world---due to their efforts the world sees our students as lawless brigands desecrating their University campus, jeering their Chancellor, and finally forcing police action to curb their juvenile antics.

"The results of our Electoral Strike were gratifying---to the Populares! They gained; the Estadistas gained. Who lost? Why, the PIP, of course! Yes, the PIP share of the vote dropped lower than ever before. The spirit of organized independence has never burned lower than it is right now. Now our Young Leader poses proudly while being arrested over a trivial clause in the election law and magnanimously offers to step aside from his leadership position in the interest of National Liberation. He and his cronies should have thought of it before.

"We say, Enough! - Now is the time for us to turn from these false prophets and unite again in a legitimate struggle for independence. The road to independence is through the ballot box; not through futile campaigns designed to enhance the ego of a few irresponsible leaders. We repudiate our Young Leader and his friends! We extend the handclasp of brotherhood to sincere independentistas throughout the Island and implore that a new spirit of unity prevail amongst us. Let's make our efforts count for the sake of our fatherland."

As in the past, we propose to mail this leaflet from a Post Office in an outlying area to those persons on our portion of the MPIPR mailing list and selected independence leaders and sympathizers.

We recognize the need for not overdoing these anonymous leaflets as the Bureau pointed out in its letter of 10/13/64. We feel in this instance, however, that it is an opportunity to strike a near mortal blow at [REDACTED] and the MPIPR since they are still somewhat disorganized and confused after the failure of their electoral strike campaign.

*man
Bras*

Bureau authority is solicited to immediately put the proposed plan into effect.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

Director, FBI (105-93124)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO

(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

INTERNAL SECURITY - PRN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
October 23, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mail Room
1 - [REDACTED]

ReBulet 8/25/64 and San Juan airtel 9/23/64.

Attached are 5,000 copies of a leaflet prepared at the Bureau in the Spanish language depicting representatives of Federacion De Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) at various communist-sponsored affairs. Also enclosed are 1,000 copies of a letter in the Spanish language captioned "The Truth About FEPI" (Federacion Estudiantil Pro Independencia). The leaflet should be distributed by you anonymously, in such a manner that the origin of the leaflet will not be known, at the University of Puerto Rico through the University Catholic newspaper "El Vigia," the University of Puerto Rico Statehood Group and University of Puerto Rico Student Leaders, who in the past have distributed anti-FUPI material.

The letter "The Truth About FEPI" should be distributed by you along with copies of the leaflet mentioned above anonymously to selected student leaders, school officials, teachers and parents, who might be influenced to take action against this high school affiliate of FUPI.

Advise the Bureau of any tangible results obtained by use of this counterintelligence procedure.

Enclosures 6,000

MAILED 10
OCT 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

BGLP:mlf

OCT 23 8 10 PM '64

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

OCT 23 10 55 AM '64

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RET/AT (105-3353)

Letter to San Juan

RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION

NOTE:

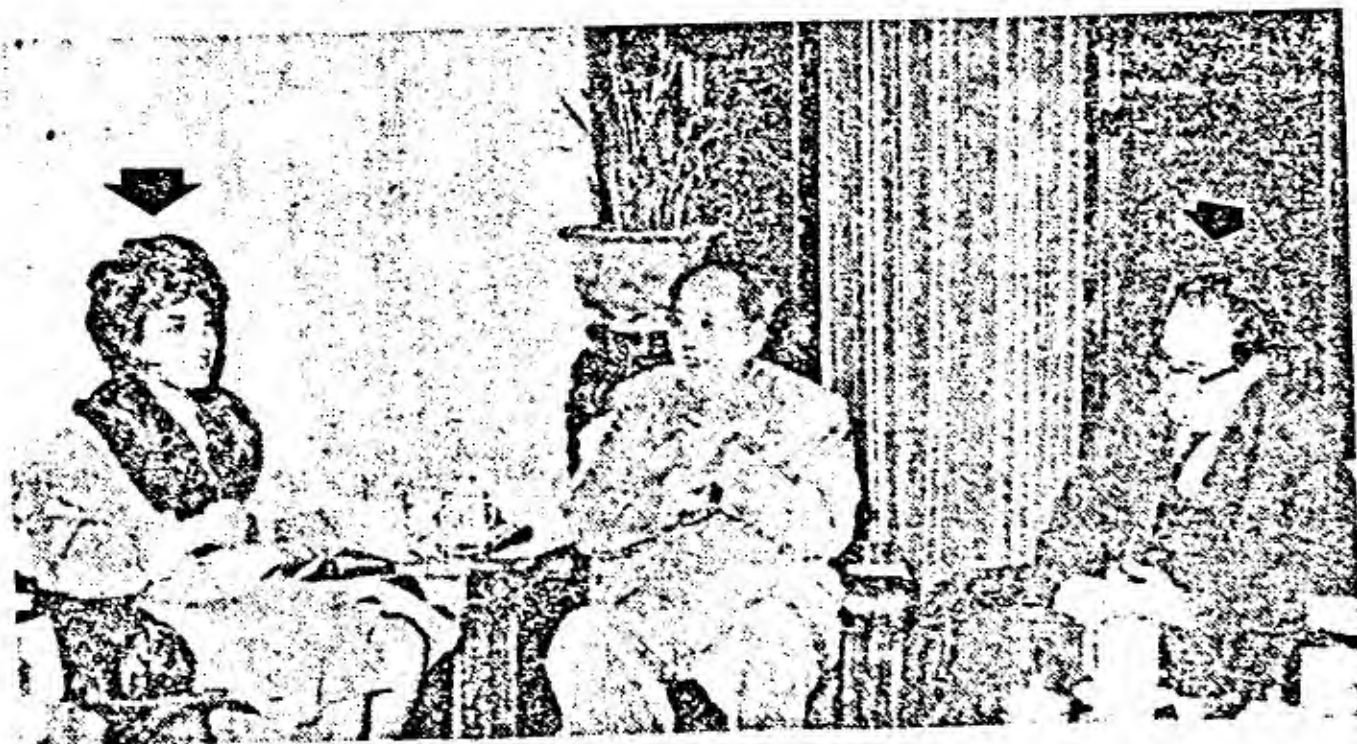
Preparation and distribution of the leaflet and letter mentioned above was approved by memorandum [REDACTED] to Mr. Sullivan 10/7/64, BGLP:ssh. FUPI is a Marxist oriented organization on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico. Copy of leaflet and letter attached to yellow copy of this letter.



LA FUPI Y CASTRO - 1963

En la foto superior vemos al ex-presidente de la FUPI, Ramón Arbona Martínez (flecha a la izquierda) y a Narciso Rabell (flecha a la derecha), ocupando puestos de honor en la tribuna presidencial en el Congreso Internacional de Solidaridad con Cuba celebrado en Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, en el 1963. Arbona y Rabell fueron enviados a esta reunión del comunismo internacional como delegados comunistas oficiales de la FUPI.

é es la FUPI, en realidad
(FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA)



LA FUPI Y MAO TSE TUNG - 1964

En la foto superior aparecen los camaradas Marta Sánchez Olmeda (flecha a la izquierda) y Narciso Rabell Martínez (flecha a la derecha). Sánchez ocupa el puesto de Secretaria de Actas de la FUPI y Rabell es el embajador de la FUPI a la Union Internacional de Estudiantes, organización comunista con sede en Praga, Checoslovaquia. Sánchez y Rabell aparecen en conferencia con Mao Tse Tung, comunista radical y Presidente del Partido Comunista en China. Est conferencia tuvo lugar en China Comunista en marzo del 1964.

ENCLOSURE 139



LA FUPI Y KRUSCHEV - 1961

Aparece en esta foto el camarada Rabell (señalado por la flecha) aplaudiendo al Primer Ministro Soviético Nikita Krushev en un congreso comunista celebrado en el 1961. Rabell asistió a este congreso como delegado oficial de la FUPI.

Compañero Estudiante:

Actualmente se encuentran en la U.P.R. agentes de la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) reclutando nuevos "miembros." Su empeño es desesperado, pues cada día el grupo es más pequeño y está a punto de desaparecer. Para aquellos que, no sabiendo lo que es la FUPI, han escuchado con simpatía a esta "defensora del estudiantado" van dirigidas en especial estas hojas.

¿Qué es la FUPI?

La Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia es la punta de lanza del comunismo en su empeño por infiltrarse en la vida universitaria del país. A este fin, los comunistas han trabajado ardua y calladamente preparando sus líderes. Son muchos los miembros de la FUPI que han viajado secretamente a Rusia, Checoslovaquia, China, Cuba, Rumania, para recibir adiestramiento en agitación, propaganda y organización. Son estos estudiantes de probada lealtad los que a su regreso pasan a ocupar los puestos dirigentes. El actual presidente de la FUPI estuvo varios meses en Rusia antes de ser "electo" a esa posición.

El control directo de Moscú sobre la FUPI se realiza a través de la Unión Internacional de Estudiantes (U.I.E.), con sede en Praga, Checoslovaquia. A través de ésta, los comunistas dirigen y coordinan las actividades de sus agentes en aquellas universidades donde estos agentes trabajan. Desde el 1960, los comunistas mantienen en Praga a Narciso Rabell Martínez, quien fuera secretario de relaciones exteriores de la FUPI. Por medio de Rabell, ellos dirigen y controlan las actividades de la FUPI desde Praga. Rabell es el que dirige y controla la FUPI desde Praga, como el agente más servil de Moscú. Prueba de la confianza que Moscú tiene depositada en Rabell es la foto en que éste aparece cerca de Nikita Krushev en Moscú, en un acto de estudiantes comunistas.

¿Podrá la FUPI negar lo que decimos? No. No podrá. Intentarán sus líderes de cubrirse con el manto de la Independencia, de la Liberación Nacional. Y nosotros les preguntaremos: ¿Qué beneficios reporta al ideal independentista los elogios y las defensas al régimen de Fidel Castro? ¿Qué ayuda prestan los agentes entrenados por Moscú? ¿Qué de los viajes a Cuba, China, Rusia?

Evidentemente, la FUPI no lucha por la independencia, sino por convertir el mayor número de jóvenes al comunismo. La foto que aparece en la primera página es prueba concreta de la reciente traición de la FUPI a nuestro querido país. Marta Sánchez, quien es secretaria de actas de la FUPI, y Narciso Rabell conferenciaron largamente con el comunista más radical y violento conocido en el mundo actualmente, Mao Tse Tung. En este encuentro, Sánchez y Rabell expresaron la solidaridad de la FUPI con los chinos comunistas. ¿Es necesario decir algo más? ¿Cómo podrían los belicosos chinos comunistas, cuyos engaños y falsedades son mundialmente conocidos, aún en Moscú, ayudar a Puerto Rico o a cualquier otro país amante de la paz? La respuesta obvia es que no podrán de ninguna manera, a menos que convertir a Puerto Rico en una isla saqueada por los comunistas pueda ser clasificado como ayuda.

Compañero estudiante, las fotos que aparecen en este panfleto demuestran claramente el dominio ejercido sobre la FUPI por las naciones comunistas de Cuba, China, y Rusia.

Te instamos, compañero, a reconocer a la FUPI y sus miembros como lo que en realidad son - agentes del comunismo y enemigos de nuestro país, de los Estados Unidos y de cualquier país democrático del mundo, amante de la paz.

¡No permitas que la FUPI te engañe, compañero!

¡Alerta, compañero! ¡No caigas en las redes del comunismo y sus agentes en Puerto Rico!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

LA VERDAD SOBRE LA FEPI

Querido Estudiante de Escuela Superior:

El panfleto adjunto demuestra el dominio y control que ejercen los comunistas sobre la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI). Como todos nosotros sabemos, la Federación Estudiantil Pro Independencia (FEPI) es la creación de la FUPI, y la FUPI dirige, mantiene y controla a la FEPI. La FEPI alega tener interés en mejorar las condiciones en nuestras escuelas superiores.

No te dejes engañar. El verdadero objetivo de la creación de la FEPI es reclutar miembros para la FUPI. En la mayor parte, la FUPI ha fracasado en sus intentos por conseguir miembros entre los universitarios, y ahora, en la manera auténticamente subversiva, la FUPI está tratando de atrapar estudiantes de escuela superior a través de la FEPI.

Un ejemplo excelente de esto que te decimos es el presidente de la FEPI durante el año escolar 1963-1964, José Antonio Quiles Barrios. En cuanto el camarada Quiles se graduó de escuela superior, pasó a ocupar un puesto de importancia en el Comité Ejecutivo de la FUPI, el cual gobierna y dirige las actividades comunistas y subversivas de la FUPI.

No permitas que la FUPI y la FEPI difundan el comunismo y la subversión por medio de nuestras escuelas superiores.

Permanece alerta para detener los esfuerzos de las redes comunistas y sus jóvenes agentes en Puerto Rico.

¡Abajo la FEPI y el comunismo!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

105 7324-138

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 7, 1964

FROM : Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to request approval for the anonymous distribution of a four page leaflet in the Spanish language in Puerto Rico. This leaflet graphically shows the connection of the Federacion De Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) with international communism.

BACKGROUND:

FUPI is a Marxist-oriented student organization on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), under the guise of advocating independence for Puerto Rico. This organization adheres to the policies of international communism. FUPI is a member of the International Union of Students, a Marxist organization with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Narciso Rabell Martinez is FUPI ambassador to the International Union of Students and has resided in Prague for the past three years.

In the Fall of 1963, we distributed anonymously on the campus of the UPR a leaflet with suitable caption containing photographs of Rabell on the speakers platform with Khrushchev in Moscow. Also shown were photographs taken at a Castro rally in Brazil depicting Rabell and the then president of FUPI on the speakers platform. This leaflet was very successful as a measure against FUPI.

We have now obtained a photograph from a Chinese newspaper showing Rabell and the FUPI representative, Marta Sanchez, in conference with MAO Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China.

ENCLOSURE
105-93124

ENCLOSURE
5 - Enclosures - 3
BGLP:ssh
(7)

REC-59

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Sullivan
RE: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
105-93124

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. If you approve, 5,000 copies of a four-page leaflet depicting FUPI leaders at communist functions in Russia, Brazil, and Communist China will be prepared at the Bureau on unwatermarked commercial mimeograph paper and will be distributed anonymously at the UPR by bulk mailings to the university Catholic newspaper "El Vigia," the UPR Statehood Youth Group and UPR student leaders who have distributed anti-FUPI material in the past. Attached is an English translation of material to be contained in the flier with copies of the photographs to be used. The finished flier will have the photographs sized to fit the spaces allotted for them.

2. If you approve, copies of the above-mentioned leaflet will be distributed anonymously along with an appropriate cover letter (English translation attached) to selected high school officials and interested parents to explain the connection between FUPI and its high school affiliated Federacion Estudiantil Pro Independencia.

Handwritten: 105-93124, SPAN, Q, ✓, GP

ATTENTION

Exactly "What is the FUPI?"

(FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE)

毛主席接見波多黎各朋友

新华社十九日稿 毛澤東主席今晚接見正在我國訪問的波多黎各學生代表及哈爾希爾·拉貝爾·馬爾丁內斯和瑪爾塔·桑切斯·奧爾梅達。同他們進行了親切友好的談話。

接見時在座的有胡克實、王鳳學、徐英。

右圖：毛澤東主席與波多黎各學生代表哈爾希爾·拉貝爾·馬爾丁內斯（右）和瑪爾塔·桑切斯·奧爾梅達（左）進行親切友好的談話
新華社記者 孟慶雲攝



放軍做又紅又專接班人

个挺不起的“理发师”，并出了几个“徒弟”。門上鎖，箱子出了毛病，他也常

THE FUPI AND MAO TSE TUNG - 1964

Above we see Comrades Marta Sánchez Olmeda (arrow to the left) and Narciso Rabell Martínez (arrow to the right). Sánchez is the Secretary of Minutes of the FUPI and Rabell is the FUPI Ambassador to the communist organization International Union of Students in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Sánchez and Rabell are shown conferring with the radical communist Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Communist Party in China. This conference took place in Communist China during March 1964.

ENCLOSURE



THE FUPI AND CASTRO - 1963

Above we see the former FUPI President Ramón Arbona Martínez (arrow to the left) and Narciso Rabell (arrow to the right), occupying positions of honor on the presidential tribune of the International Congress of Solidarity with Cuba held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during 1963. Arbona and Rabell were sent to this important meeting of international communism as the official communist representatives of the FUPI.



THE FUPI AND KHRUSHCHEV - 1961

Above we see Comrade Rabell (arrow) applauding Soviet Premier Khrushchev at a communist congress held during 1961. Rabell attended this communist congress as the official FUPI representative.

Dear Student:

There are presently in the U.P.R. some agents of the Federation of University Students for Independence (FUPI) recruiting new "members." Their determination is desperate, for the group becomes smaller each day, and it is about to disappear. These pages are especially for those who, not knowing what the FUPI is, have listened with sympathy to this "defender of the student body."

What is the FUPI?

The Federation of University Students for Independence is the main arm of communism in its attempt to infiltrate in the university life of the country. To this end, the communists have worked arduously and silently, preparing their leaders. Very many FUPI members have traveled to Russia, Czechoslovakia, China, Cuba, Rumania, in order to receive training in agitation, propaganda and organization. At their return, these students of proved loyalty occupy the leading positions. The present FUPI President spent several months in Russia before he was "elected" to that position.

Moscow's direct control over the FUPI is carried on through the International Union of Students (I.U.S.), with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The communists direct and coordinate the activities of their agents in those universities where these agents work through these headquarters. They have maintained in Prague since 1960 Narciso Rabell Martínez, who was Foreign Relations Secretary of the FUPI once. Through Rabell, they direct and control from Prague the FUPI activities. Rabell is the one who directs and controls the FUPI from Prague, as Moscow's most servile agent. Evidence of the confidence that Moscow has deposited on Rabell is the photo in which the latter appears near Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow, at an activity of communist students.

Can the FUPI deny what we are saying? No. It cannot. Its leaders will try to cover themselves with the robe of Independence, of National Liberation. And we shall ask them: What benefits do the praises and defenses of Fidel Castro's regime give to the independentist ideal? What help do the agents trained by Moscow give? What about the travels to Cuba, China, Russia?

Evidently, the FUPI is not fighting for independence, but for the conversion of the largest number of young people to communism. The photo on the first page is concrete proof of the recent treason of the FUPI against our beloved country. Marta Sánchez, who is the Secretary of Minutes of the FUPI, and Narciso Rabell conferred at length with the most violent radical communist known to the world today, Mao Tse Tung. During this encounter Sánchez and Rabell expressed the solidarity of the FUPI with the Communist Chinese. Need we say more? How can the war loving Communist Chinese, whose deceit and treachery is known throughout the world, even in Moscow, possibly help Puerto Rico or any other peace loving people? The obvious answer is that they cannot, unless making Puerto Rico into a communist ravaged land might be classified as help.

Fellow student, the photographs shown in this pamphlet clearly show the FUPI's continuing domination by the communist nations of Cuba, China and Russia.

We urge you, fellow student, to recognize the FUPI and its members for what they actually are - agents of Communism and enemies of our country, the United States and every peace loving democracy in the world.

Do not allow the FUPI to deceive you, fellow student!

Remain alert! Do not fall into the conspiracy of the communists and their agents in Puerto Rico!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

ATENCIÓN

¿Qué es la FUPI, en realidad?

(FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA)

LA FUPI Y MAO TSE TUNG - 1964

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Compañero Estudiante:

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El control directo de Moscú sobre la FUPI se realiza a través de la Unión Internacional de Estudiantes (U.I.E.), con sede en Praga, Checoslovaquia. A través de ésta, los comunistas dirigen y coordinan las actividades de sus agentes en aquellas universidades donde estos agentes trabajan. Desde el 1960, los comunistas mantienen en Praga a Narciso Rabell Martínez, quien fuera secretario de relaciones exteriores de la FUPI. Por medio de Rabell, ellos dirigen y controlan las actividades de la FUPI desde Praga. Rabell es el que dirige y controla la FUPI desde Praga, como el agente más servil de Moscú. Prueba de la confianza que Moscú tiene depositada en Rabell es la foto en que éste aparece cerca de Nikita Krushev en Moscú, en un acto de estudiantes comunistas.

¿Podrá la FUPI negar lo que decimos? No. No podrá. Intentarán sus líderes de cubrirse con el manto de la Independencia, de la Liberación Nacional. Y nosotros les preguntaremos: ¿Qué beneficios reporta al ideal independentista los elogios y las defensas al régimen de Fidel Castro? ¿Qué ayuda prestan los agentes entrenados por Moscú? ¿Qué de los viajes a Cuba, China, Rusia?

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Compañero estudiante, las fotos que aparecen en este panfleto demuestran claramente el dominio ejercido sobre la FUPI por las naciones comunistas de Cuba, China, y Rusia.

Te instamos, compañero, a reconocer a la FUPI y sus miembros como lo que en realidad son - agentes del comunismo y enemigos de nuestro país, de los Estados Unidos y de cualquier país democrático del mundo; amante de la paz.

¡No permitas que la FUPI te engañe, compañero!

¡Alerta, compañero! ¡No caigas en las redes del comunismo y sus agentes en Puerto Rico!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

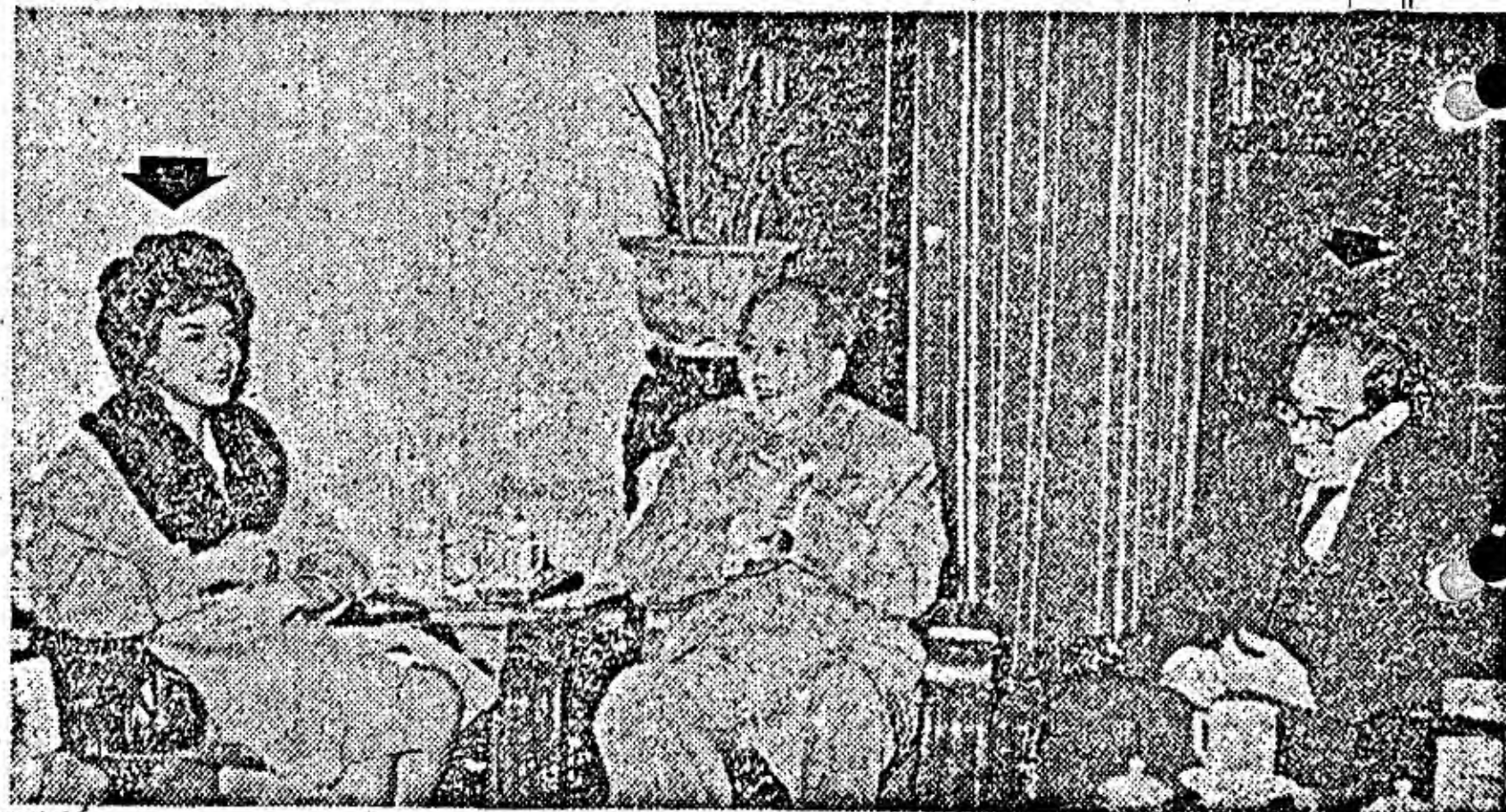
A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a large group of men in suits, likely political figures, gathered for a formal event. The image is heavily stylized, with high contrast and a grainy texture. In the foreground, a small, ornate object, possibly a vase or a decorative item, is visible on a surface.

REPORT OF THE



席接見波多黎各朋友

东的·尔他



又红又专接班人

个挺不错的“理发师”，并且带出了几个“徒弟”。門上鎖或是
 按了門鈴才去開門 他出聲了

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

DATE: 10/19/64

FROM SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)

SUBJECT: 0 GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN

Re San Juan airtel 9/29/64 and Bureau letter
10/7/64.

The anonymous flyer suggested and authorized in references above was mailed on October 15, 1964 at Humacao, a town on the south coast of Puerto Rico.

The reaction to our leaflet was immediate and most gratifying as can be seen by a study of the attached clipping from the October 19, 1964 issue of The San Juan Star.

Further reaction to our leaflet will be provided you as sources report.

(2)-Bureau (RM)
1-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)
RLW:zhc
(3)

REC 61

• OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX 109

SUBV. CONTROL

68 OCT 28 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NO KNOWLEDGE OF 'PRO SUFFRAGE GROUP' LETTER

P.I.M. Denies 'Splinter Group'

By TOMAS STELLA

Leaders of the Pro Independence Movement said yesterday they knew nothing of a splinter group within their organization which is calling for all independentistas to go to the polls on Nov. 3.

A letter criticizing P.I.M. Secretary General Juan Mari Bras's defense of Fidel Castro and his support of an electoral boycott has been circulating around San Juan for the past few days.

The letter—a mimeographed sheet mailed from Humacao—is signed by the "P.I.M. Pro Suffrage Group." None of the names of the members of the group is mentioned, however.

Rene Marques, local playwright who resigned recently from the

P.I.M., said in a telephone interview that "I know nothing of such a group within the P.I.M. and I don't care."

"I do wish to say, however," Marques added, "that while I resigned from the P.I.M. for tactical reasons, I am still opposed to colonial elections and have no intention of joining any other independentista group."

Mentioned As Examples

The names of Marques and University of Puerto Rico professor Manuel Maldonado Dennis were used by the pro-suffrage group as examples of "prominent members of our organization who have formally abandoned the P.I.M."

Maldonado Dennis, although a frequent speaker at P.I.M. acts, never joined that organization. The

U.P.R. professor, however, recently abandoned his opposition to independentistas participating in local elections, and joined the Independence Party (P.I.P.).

A prominent P.I.M. member said yesterday that "we've seen sheets similar to this one before. The difference is that in the past they were mailed from different places in the island."

"We've never been able to determine who is writing them, but surely it is not members of our organization," he added. "I would not be surprised if some P.I.P. members were doing it just to discredit the P.I.M."

Leader Crisis

A P.I.P. spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that "we know that there is a crisis of

leadership within the that several prominent of that organization as that independentistas to vote.

"I doubt, however, whether there is such a pro-suffrage group with One thing I am sure ever, and that is that nor its members have in circulating such a

The letter, which he the question: "Does Mari Bras) suppose other Communist stood Castro?" includes a on P.I.M. leaders w that nationalization owned industries mu follow Puerto Rican i

Page 6

San Juan STAR

San Juan, P.R.

Date: 10/19/64

Edition:

Author: Tomas Stella

Editor: Wm. J. Dorville

Title: PIM DENIES

"SPLINTER GROUP"

Character: MPIFR
or IS-FRN

Classification:

Submitting Office: SAN JUAN

☐ Being Investigated

100-9317-136
RECEIVED

FBI

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1)(P)

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN
(OO: SJ)

ReSJlet, 4/22/64, Bulet, 8/5/64, and Bulet, 8/25/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the Spanish version, together with one copy of the English translation, of the proposed text to be utilized in a pamphlet against the FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA (FUPI). Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the Spanish version and one copy of the English translation of a flyer to be used against the FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL PRO INDEPENDENCIA (FEPI).

Bureau should note that the Spanish text of the FUPI pamphlet has been typed in the same approximate location as it would appear in the pamphlet. Additionally, the SJO has allowed space for the insertion of pertinent photographs by the Bureau in the spaces provided for in the pamphlet.

The SJO has temporarily affixed facsimiles of pertinent photographs to be utilized in the pamphlet.

If the text of the above material meets with the Bureau's approval, the Bureau is requested to prepare 5,000 copies of the pamphlet and furnish these to the SJO for anonymous distribution. The Bureau is requested to prepare

3- Bureau (Encl. (6)(RM) REC 105-93124-135
2- San Juan

RWS:pr
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

8 SEP 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 OCT 27 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

1,000 copies of the flyer to be utilized against the FEPI. These 1,000 copies should be attached to 1,000 copies of the FUPI pamphlet at the Bureau for anonymous distribution to local high schools where the influence of the FEPI is greatest.

The SJO intends to mail the FUPI pamphlet to the ROTC units at the UPR, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez campuses. Additionally, the SJO plans to distribute the pamphlet anonymously to the Statehood Republican Party youth and to the Anti-Communist University Front at the UPR. As indicated above, the distribution of the pamphlet and flyer would be anonymous and would be accomplished by mailing the material from various post offices throughout the metropolitan San Juan area. The SJO would exercise extreme caution to insure that the pamphlet and flyer in no way could be traced to an employee of the FBI.

As indicated in reSJlet, 4/22/64, the SJO feels that the proposed pamphlet would have a disastrous effect upon the FUPI at the UPR.

The Bureau is requested to expeditiously handle this matter in order that the pamphlet might be distributed before the annual FUPI congress held during the latter weeks of October, 1964.

ATENCION

¿Qué es la FUPI, en realidad?

(FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA)

LA FUPI Y MAO TSE TUNG - 1964

En la foto superior aparecen los camaradas Marta Sánchez Olmeda (flecha a la izquierda) y Narciso Rabell Martínez (flecha a la derecha). Sánchez ocupa el puesto de Secretaria de Actas de la FUPI y Rabell es el embajador de la FUPI a la Union Internacional de Estudiantes, organización comunista con sede en Praga, Checoslovaquia. Sánchez y Rabell aparecen en conferencia con Mao Tse Tung, comunista radical y Presidente del Partido Comunista en China. Esta conferencia tuvo lugar en China Comunista en marzo del 1964.

LA FUPI Y CASTRO - 1963

En la foto superior vemos al ex-presidente de la FUPI, Ramón Arbona Martínez (flecha a la izquierda) y a Narciso Rabell (flecha a la derecha), ocupando puestos de honor en la tribuna presidencial en el Congreso Internacional de Solidaridad con Cuba celebrado en Río de Janeiro, Brasil, en el 1963. Arbona y Rabell fueron enviados a esta reunión del comunismo internacional como delegados comunistas oficiales de la FUPI.

LA FUPI Y KRUSCHEV - 1961

Aparece en esta foto el camarada Rabell (señalado por la flecha) aplaudiendo al Primer Ministro Soviético Nikita Krushev en un congreso comunista celebrado en el 1961. Rabell asistió a este congreso como delegado oficial de la FUPI.

Compañero Estudiante:

Actualmente se encuentran en la U.P.R. agentes de la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) reclutando nuevos "miembros." Su empeño es desesperado, pues cada día el grupo es más pequeño y está a punto de desaparecer. Para aquellos que, no sabiendo lo que es la FUPI, han escuchado con simpatía a esta "defensora del estudiantado" van dirigidas en especial estas hojas.

¿Qué es la FUPI?

La Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia es la punta de lanza del comunismo en su empeño por infiltrarse en la vida universitaria del país. A este fin, los comunistas han trabajado ardua y calladamente preparando sus líderes. Son muchos los miembros de la FUPI que han viajado secretamente a Rusia, Checoslovaquia, China, Cuba, Rumania, para recibir adiestramiento en agitación, propaganda y organización. Son estos estudiantes de probada lealtad los que al regreso pasan a ocupar los puestos dirigentes. El actual presidente de la FUPI estuvo varios meses en Rusia antes de ser "electo" a esa posición.

El control directo de Moscú sobre la FUPI se realiza a través de la Unión Internacional de Estudiantes (U.I.E.), con sede en Praga, Checoslovaquia. A través de ésta, los comunistas dirigen y coordinan las actividades de sus agentes en aquellas universidades donde estos agentes trabajan. Desde el 1960, los comunistas mantienen en Praga a Narciso Rabell Martínez, quien fuera secretario de relaciones exteriores de la FUPI. Por medio de Rabell, ellos dirigen y controlan las actividades de la FUPI desde Praga. Rabell es el que dirige y controla la FUPI desde Praga, como el agente más servil de Moscú. Prueba de la confianza que Moscú tiene depositada en Rabell es la foto en que éste aparece cerca de Nikita Krushev en Moscú, en un acto de estudiantes comunistas.

¿Podrá la FUPI negar lo que decimos? No. No podrá. Intentarán sus líderes de cubrirse con el manto de la Independencia, de la Liberación Nacional. Y nosotros les preguntaremos: ¿Qué beneficios reporta al ideal independentista los elogios y las defensas al régimen de Fidel Castro? ¿Qué ayuda prestan los agentes entrenados por Moscú? ¿Qué de los viajes a Cuba, China, Rusia?

Evidentemente, la FUPI no lucha por la independencia, sino por convertir el mayor número de jóvenes al comunismo. La foto que aparece en la primera página es prueba concreta de la reciente traición de la FUPI a nuestro querido país. Marta Sánchez quien es secretaria de actas de la FUPI, y Narciso Rabell conferenciaron largamente con el comunista más radical y violento conocido el mundo actualmente, Mao Tse Tung. En este encuentro, Sánchez y Rabell expresaron la solidaridad de la FUPI con los chinos comunistas. ¿Es necesario decir algo más? ¿Cómo podrían los belicosos chinos comunistas, cuyos engaños y falsedades son mundialmente conocidos, aún en Moscú, ayudar a Puerto Rico o a cualquier otro país amante de la paz? La respuesta obvia es que no podrán de ninguna manera, a menos que convertir a Puerto Rico en una isla saqueada por los comunistas pueda ser clasificado como ayuda.

Compañero estudiante, las fotos que aparecen en este panfleto demuestran claramente el dominio ejercido sobre la FUPI por las naciones comunistas de Cuba, China, y Rusia.

Te instamos, compañero, a reconocer a la FUPI y sus miembros como lo que en realidad son - agentes del comunismo y enemigos de nuestro país, de los Estados Unidos y de cualquier país democrático del mundo, amante de la paz.

¡No permitas que la FUPI te engañe, compañero!

¡Alerta, compañero! ¡No caigas en las redes del comunismo y sus agentes en Puerto Rico!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

LA VERDAD SOBRE LA FEPI

Querido Estudiante de Escuela Superior:

El panfleto adjunto demuestra el dominio y control que ejercen los comunistas sobre la Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI). Como todos nosotros sabemos, la Federación Estudiantil Pro Independencia (FEPI) es la creación de la FUPI, y la FUPI dirige, mantiene y controla a la FEPI. La FEPI alega tener interés en mejorar las condiciones en nuestras escuelas superiores.

No te dejes engañar. El verdadero objetivo de la creación de la FEPI es reclutar miembros para la FUPI. En la mayor parte, la FUPI ha fracasado en sus intentos por conseguir miembros entre los universitarios, y ahora, en la manera auténticamente subversiva, la FUPI está tratando de atrapar estudiantes de escuela superior a través de la FEPI.

Un ejemplo excelente de esto que te decimos es el presidente de la FEPI durante el año escolar 1963-1964, José Antonio Quiles Barrios. En cuanto el camarada Quiles se graduó de escuela superior, pasó a ocupar un puesto de importancia en el Comité Ejecutivo de la FUPI, el cual gobierna y dirige las actividades comunistas y subversivas de la FUPI.

No permitas que la FUPI y la FEPI difundan el comunismo y la subversión por medio de nuestras escuelas superiores.

Permanece alerta para detener los esfuerzos de las redes comunistas y sus jóvenes agentes en Puerto Rico.

¡Abajo la FEPI y el comunismo!

Frente Anti-Comunista Universitario.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)

10/13/64

EX-113 REC 45
Director, FBI (105-93124) 134

1 -

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
INTERNAL SECURITY - PRN

Reurairtel 10/5/64.

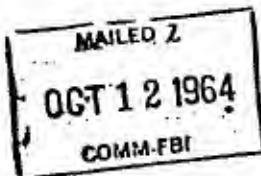
While the proposed flier to be used as a counterintelligence measure against Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIPR) appears to have merit, it is not believed advisable to send out this flier at this time as a similar flier proposed in your airtel of 9/29/64 has been approved. It is believed that the frequent mailing of fliers to persons on the MPIPR mailing list will have the tendency to reduce their effectiveness.

NOTE:

The flier proposed in referenced airtel calls attention to the futility of the current program instituted by MPIPR of encouraging voters to abstain from voting in the November, 1964, elections. A flier proposed by San Juan Office in airtel 9/29/64 which was designed to accomplish this same purpose has been previously approved.

BGLP:ssh
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)
FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353 Sub 1) (P)
SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN

Man
For the information of the Bureau, Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR), Secretary General [REDACTED], recently stated that a referendum should be held among the members of the Puerto Rican independence movement, especially among the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) and MPIPR, in order to ascertain whether an electoral boycott is actually desired. [REDACTED] stated he is certain that the results of the referendum would disclose an unanimous approval of the electoral strike campaign. Various commentators in local newspapers have predicted that [REDACTED] is maneuvering to regroup the MPIPR with the PIP in order to form a legally-constituted party.

The SJO, therefore, proposes for the Bureau's consideration and approval the following text of a flyer, which will be typed in the Spanish language on cheap graded paper and mailed to select individuals on the MPIPR mailing list available to the SJO.

The flyer would be mailed from an area removed from the Metropolitan San Juan district in a manner that

REC 45 105-93124-134

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)
RWS:zhc
(5)

25 OCT 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: *T&B*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

CO. VICH

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

it could not be traced to any Bureau employee.

The proposed text of the flyer is as follows:

"OUR PREDICTION HAS COME TRUE"

"Fellow MPI^{member} we recently have heard our aspiring dictator irrevocably concede the overwhelming defeat of the ridiculous, costly electoral strike campaign of our organization.

"When our intemperate Messiah proposed that a referendum be held to ascertain whether we independentists actually desire the electoral strike, he clearly demonstrated the defeat of his insane program. We view our champion's move for a referendum as a cowardly attempt to attach the MPIPR onto the successful platform of our brother independentists, the PIP. Why does our Secretary General not admit the foolishness and failure of his electoral strike program as a true leader of principle would. We fail to see why our leader is attempting to conceal his intentions in such a cowardly fashion.

"We have always maintained, as have various members of our group such as [REDACTED] that the electoral strike is a sterile, useless and cowardly maneuver to a true independentist.

"Once again, we ask, what has become of the hard earned money we contribute to our patriot leader for the futile and useless electoral strike.

"We are advised that our leader, in surprisingly Yankee imperialistic and capitalistic fashion has three privately-owned automobiles of considerable value. How can our leader afford his luxurious home and fleet of cars? Has our leader deceived us? We demand an immediate accounting of all expenditures for our contributions to the electoral strike. We have seen our leader come and go to the great playland of the north, New York City, on numerous occasions, spending our money. What concrete results can he show us for his trips other than a veiled promise of consideration by the United Nations of our degrading status. We ask our leader to give an accounting of our contributions and his

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

actions in order to still the suspicion and restore our confidence.

"We urge you fellow MPI member to fight to restore the MPI to the rightful position of leadership in the independence cause. Let us join with other independentists in formulating an unbeatable independence party.

"We are certain that when our combined party is formed that you remember well the treachery, hypocrisy and deceit of our present leader. Never again will he ever be allowed to reach a dictatorial position of power as he now holds.

"Onward towards independence through a new, legal party with dignity.

"/s/ GRUPO PRO USO VOTO DEL MPIPR"

[REDACTED] referred to in the text of the proposed flyer was a moderate MPIPR member who recently defected from the MPIPR to the PIP and denounced the MPIPR electoral boycott program.

Bureau has been previously advised that [REDACTED] and the MPIPR have irrevocably committed themselves to the electoral boycott program. We feel that the proposed flyer will continue to severely disrupt and discredit this program as well as cause serious doubts concerning the suitability of leadership of [REDACTED] *man Bros*

"We also feel that the flyer will undoubtedly cause serious factional disputes between the MPIPR leadership and rank and file.

The Bureau is requested to review and authorize the preparation and distribution of the projected flyer.

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

The SJO notes that elections in Puerto Rico will be held during the first week of November, 1964 and we desire to place the proposed flyer in the hands of the MPIPR members by October 14, 1964, in order to allow sufficient time for the flyer to carry out its disruptive effects.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

10/9/64

DATE:

SAC, NEW YORK (105-32372) (P*)

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE
FOR PUERTO RICO
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
(OO: SAN JUAN)

A review of the files of the NYO, pertaining to the Puerto Rican independence movement, has been made for the purpose of developing counterintelligence measures against this movement.

The principal organizations in NYC are the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico (MLPR), and the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI). The NPPR has just passed through an internal power struggle between 2 factions and although this struggle is presently dormant, it could erupt again at anytime virtually destroying the NPPR in NYC. The MLPR, through its leader, [REDACTED] presently incarcerated, continually attacks the MPI and its program both in Puerto Rico and NY. There has been some cooperation between the NPPR and the MLPR in staging commemorative meetings as well as between the NPPR and the MPI for the same kind of activities; however, there is no cooperation whatsoever between the MLPR and the MPI.

[REDACTED] is generally disliked within the Puerto Rican independence movement and is usually blamed for the lack of unity in the movement. The NYO points out that there have been too many persons who considered themselves leaders and too few workers. This has led to feelings of suspicion, jealousy and bickering between leaders of the organizations in NYC and has caused a notable lack of cooperation.

The NYO feels that the counterintelligence program at present is best served by the suspicion and jealousy among the leaders of the various Puerto Rican independence groups in NYC.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York

RKS:efk
(5)

REC 37

25 OCT 12 1964

SUBV. CONTROL



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 105-32872

It is felt that no counterintelligence measures could be more disruptive.

Concerning the MPI in NYC, [redacted] MPI Delegate to the UN, informed [redacted] Secretary General of the MPI in Puerto Rico, on 9/20/64, that the MPI in NYC was plagued by [redacted] (a Communist and an MPI member) and his associates, who were apparently planning to seize control of the NY Mission of the MPI. [redacted] complained that this should not be permitted to happen and pleaded with MARI to postpone the 10/4/64 elections the NY Mission until the 1st week of December. [redacted] characterized the seizure of the NY Mission as a "coup d'etat". [redacted] Director, and [redacted] Treasurer, also feared such an occurrence. [redacted] suggested several steps [redacted] could make to avoid the seizure. *mari*

On 10/4/64, [redacted] defeated incumbent Director of the NY Mission, [redacted] for the post of Director.

The NYO feels that the above situation regarding the MPI will possibly lead to 2 factions within the MPI - pro and anti-Communist. Such factional dispute could lend itself to the development of informants in the MPI by interviews of selected known anti-Communist MPI members after a period of 4 to 5 weeks when the positions of all members are better known. A counterintelligence measure at this time, such as an anonymous letter, would have doubtful value, but the development of informants within the NY Mission, could lead to counterintelligence measures at a later date. The NYO plans to conduct such selected interviews of anti-Communist MPI members.

In view of the above, this case is being placed in a P* status for the present. Appropriate counterintelligence measures will be instituted if deemed necessary and advisable.

SAC, San Juan (105-3353, SUB I)

10/7/64

Director, FBI (105-93124) - 132

1 - [REDACTED]

REC-26
GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
INTERNAL SECURITY - PRN

Reurairtel 9/29/64. Bureau authority granted to mail the proposed flier to a selected group on the Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPIR) mailing list. This mailing must be done in such a manner that it cannot be traced back to the Bureau or to any Bureau employee.

Advise the Bureau when the mailing has been completed and keep the Bureau informed of any tangible results from this counterintelligence move.

NOTE:

The proposed flier will be in the Spanish language and will be another in a series signed with a fictitious name "group for use of the vote by the MPIR." Previously, fliers in this series have caused dissension within the ranks of the MPIR and has adversely affected the current program of the organization which is to keep voters from going to the polls in the November, 1964 election.

BGLP:ssh/jed
(4)

MAILED 6

OCT 7 - 1964

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

64 OCT 13 1964 ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353, SUB I)

GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS-PRN
GG:SD

For the information of the Bureau, MFIPR
Secretary General JUAN MARI BRAS recently stated in a
public speech that when PR gains independence, all
American companies would be nationalized.))

10/1/64
10/1/64
3 Bureau
2 - San Juan

RWS:mar
(5)

REC-26

105-93124-132

OCT 1 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: TJB

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 6098

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

2-11-75

~~SECRET~~

SJ 105-3353, Sub I

~~SECRET~~

Bearing the above situations in mind, the SJO proposes for the Bureau's consideration and approval the following text of a flyer which would be typed in the Spanish language on cheap grade paper and mailed to selected individuals on the MPIPR mailing list available to the SJO. The flyer would be mailed from an area removed from the Metropolitan SJ District in a manner that would insure it could not be traced to a Bureau employee.

The proposed text of the flyer is as follows:

"DOES OUR ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER FANCY
HIMSELF TO BE ANOTHER COMMUNIST PUPPET AS FIDEL CASTRO?"

"We were shocked to again hear our gallant leader, in a recent oration, state that when Puerto Rico becomes independent, all yankee companies would immediately be nationalized. This ~~foolhardy~~ and imprudent statement is but another example of the growing cancer and degeneration of our leader's thinking process and philosophy.

"Fellow MPI member, do you for one minute believe that the yankee imperialist masters on Wall Street would ever allow Puerto Rico to become independent in any manner, be it by the ballot or otherwise, if they believed the millions of yankee dollars which they have invested in Puerto Rican industry, to reap huge profits from the Puerto Rican people, would be nationalized as in Cuba. Of course not. In our opinion, our impetuous revolutionary leader has committed another serious misjudgement by issuing such a statement.

"Surely our Secretary General must have conferred with our fellow MPI member, the youthful aspiring writer, who recently saw conditions in Cuba for himself. This talented young man, although still a high school student, had the ~~forth~~ sight to recognize conditions in Cuba as they really are.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SJ 105-3353, Sub I

"He has informed us and all who care to listen with an open mind of the misery, poverty, unemployment, and horrible living conditions in Cuba, caused to a great extent by the complete nationalization of yankee industries and the subsequent failure to effectively run these industries.

"We, the Grupo Pro Uso Voto Del MPI, are more firmly convinced than ever that the only solution to our degrading status is through the use of the vote. Enough idle, pompous threats of nationalization and murder of yankee imperialists.

"Our youthful leader should recognize his electoral strike campaign is doomed to miserable failure. Within the past week alone two prominent members of our group asserted themselves and formally resigned from the MPI. We speak of course of [redacted] and [redacted]

"To the Polls! The ballot is the only answer.

"/s/ Grupo Pro Uso ~~Voto~~ Voto Del MPI"

[Large redacted block]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

For the information of the Bureau, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] recently defected from MPIPR in order to support the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno, a legally constituted political party in PR. This information has, for the most part, been maintained in secrecy by MARI BRAS and the MPIPR. Our claim that they were members of the fictitious Grup Pro Uso ~~Del~~ Voto Del MPI should further confuse MARI BRAS and the MPIPR rank and file as to the actual identity of the author of the flyer as well as cause dissension in the MPIPR.

The Bureau is requested to review and authorize the preparation and distribution of the above described flyer. The SJO notes that elections in PR will be held 11/7/64, and we desire to have the flyer in the hands of the MPIPR faithful by 10/14/64 in order to allow a sufficient amount of time for the flyer to carry out its disruptive effects.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-93124)

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (105-3353-Sub 1) (P)

DATE: 10/5/64

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: GROUPS SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL SECTION
IS - PRN
(OO: SJ)

Re San Juan letter to the Bureau 4/23/64;
Bureau letter 5/5/64;
San Juan letter to the Bureau 9/24/64.

Set forth below is an example of additional reaction to the counterintelligence measure proposed in referenced San Juan letter of April 23, 1964 and approved in referenced Bureau letter of May 5, 1964.

On August 27, 1964, [REDACTED] advised as follows:

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-San Juan (105-3353 Sub 1)
RWS:zhc
(4)

Classified by (b) 2
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

131
OCT 7 1964
CONFIDENTIAL
~~SECRET~~

SJ 105-3353 Sub 1

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

Information furnished [REDACTED] if disseminated in the future should be paraphrased and classified Secret in order to protect this highly sensitive source.

Information furnished by [REDACTED] if disseminated in the future should be paraphrased and classified Confidential in order to protect the identity of the source.

Information copy is being furnished the New York Office due to the interest of this office in Puerto Rican independentist activities and activities of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SECRET